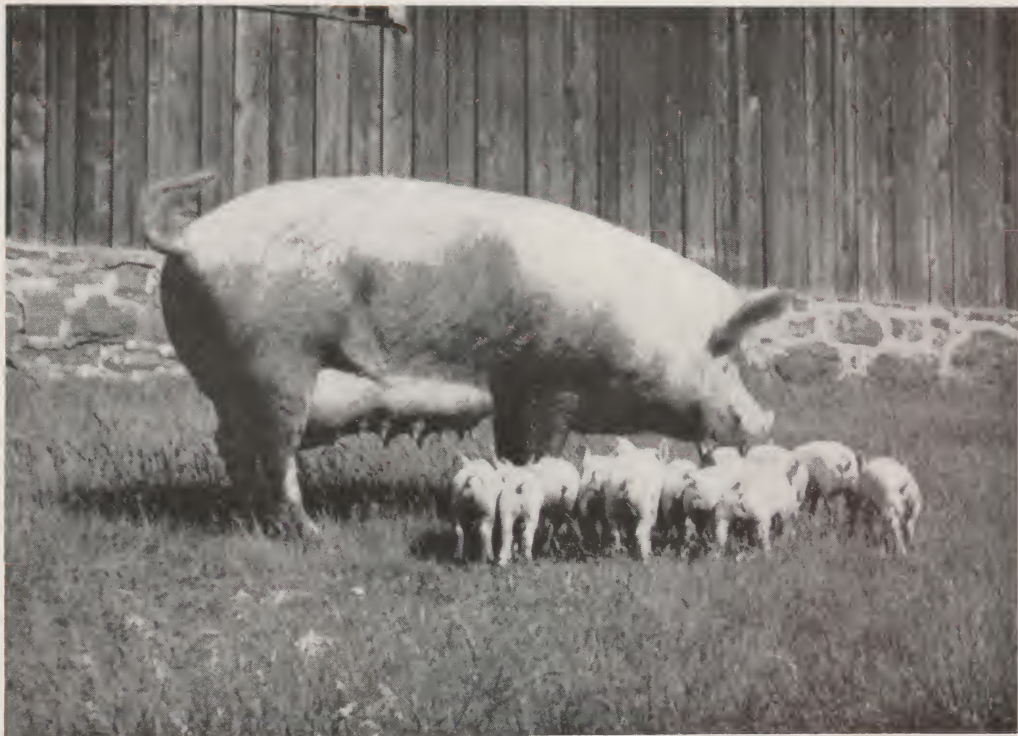


MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



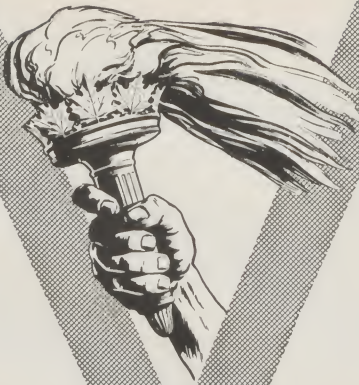
VOLUME 3
No. 3



NOVEMBER
1942

Farm • Home • School

HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM



A FIGHTING BIRTHDAY
OUR 125th ANNIVERSARY 1817—NOVEMBER—1942

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THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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MORE PIGS ARE NEEDED

Our new bacon contract has recently been announced. It calls for further increases in production. This has been expected, but have we made any plans for it? During the past year we have been asked to buy less of some products including meat and we have rationed other products. During the coming year we may have to extend rationing and substitution to a larger field and with more restrictions. Is this a satisfactory answer to the question of supply? Have we canvassed our position sufficiently to assure ourselves that these steps are inevitable or necessary? For instance, would it not be possible for every farmer to provide his own pork products by keeping one or two pigs as is suggested elsewhere in this issue? The cost in terms of housing, feed and labor would be small, yet the total result might be very significant and helpful.

Our plans for 1943 must be made now. In the preparation of these plans we should be assured that every consideration is being given the many problems of production and that all our resources, in producing and processing those products of greatest importance to us, are being utilized to the utmost.

In Canada we have at present an abundance of most farm products. This is due in large measure to the excellent weather conditions of the past season and to the whole-hearted effort on the part of our farmers to fulfill their obligations. Unfortunately, if we can judge by past experience, such excellent conditions may not prevail next year or the following year. Since it takes a whole twelve months to determine what our position will be, it is necessary to plan well in advance. Not only is this true but certain changes are being effected which are likely to reduce production to some extent, at least. The smaller amount of manpower and the curtailment of the production and sale of farm machinery are important steps in this connection. It would therefore seem desirable for some responsible authority to make a sufficiently broad survey to assure our people and those depending upon us that we are utilizing all our facilities and that with average conditions we should be able to meet our obligations.

The article on Grain Blending in this issue is particularly timely because of the peculiar situation in Canada to-day of an actual feed grain shortage in the East in the face of such a huge crop in the West that it overflows storage space. The grain marketing system involves "hospitalization" of virgin grains at lakehead elevators in order that cleaning and blending may be accomplished. It is reported that this, at the present time, is the bottleneck in the feed grain movement to the East, where there is now not only considerable unused storage space, but an urgent need for livestock feeds to maintain dairy and hog production.

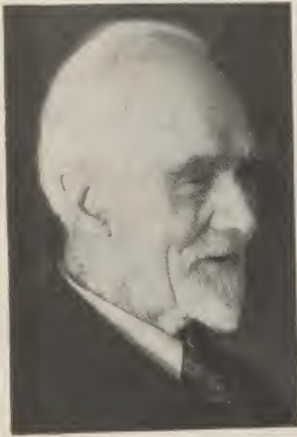
Our esteemed contemporary *Saturday Night* in discussing editorially price ceilings and the farmer says—

"Everyone admits that agriculture is the most important activity in Canada. But if by reason of carelessness or misunderstanding on the part of our governors it is allowed to become an uneconomic pursuit the consequences will be disastrous".

In the light of the position of the industry during the past ten years we wonder why the paper used the future rather than the past or present tense.

Eighty-seven Years Young

by K. M. Miller



William O'Brien,
the Squire of Elmhurst.

William O'Brien, 87, of Windsor Forks, Hants County, Nova Scotia, has achieved a record of practical accomplishment in the field of agriculture which few farmers have attained in their devotion to an industry in which the chores are never done. He has also found time to acquire a portion of erudition and fame in the realm of historical research.

Elmhurst, the 200-acre farm of which he is the founder and head, gives tangible proof of Mr. O'Brien's acumen as a promoter in the complex business of farming and a monument in the shiretown of Windsor marking the site of the first agricultural fair in British North America is a classic example of his determination to perpetuate the works of his illustrious forbears.

Interviewed at Elmhurst, Mr. O'Brien recalled important events in his long career with a clarity that often startles strangers disposed to humor the aged for their tendency to be garrulous rather than coherent. Mr. O'Brien talks with a confidence that only comes with success. He thoroughly enjoys life and reminisces with the blithe gusto of a man serenely content in his retirement from daily labors in a chosen vocation.

"I married young, just 21, and got to farming right away", recalled this venerable native son of Windsor. "When I bought this place at a Sheriff's Sale on June 23, 1888, there was nothing on it but burdocks and thistles. My friends said, 'Bill, I don't think you can make the grade.' But I went at it anyway. The bank manager was very considerate and I got the farm paid for on the instalment plan."

"Hard work and thrift" is the time-proven formula upon which Mr. O'Brien has relied for success. Selling off a large part of the stock that he kept on his rented farm at Windsor, he set about building up the property of "burdocks and thistles" that was Elmhurst fifty years ago. A new barn was the first investment.

One hundred acres of dykeland bordering the Avon River were included in the newly purchased farm. At high tide this area was covered with four feet of water. Here indeed was a tough problem for the owner of the somewhat shaggy estate to handle. But problems were made to be solved and Mr. O'Brien took this one in his customary purposeful stride.

Briefly and literally he pushed back the waters. Piling

up a bulwark of old brush, rocks and timber which was moved further outward each year, Mr. O'Brien finally changed the course of the river channel. To make sure that the fertile flatland would remain free from flooding he organized a local committee of farmers who co-operated in building a permanent dyke and keeping it in repair each year. To-day Mr. O'Brien is a widely noted authority on the statutes relevant to The Dyke Act.

Upland is rotated every three or four years, mostly four. Harvest this year included sixty bushels of oats, 68 bushels of barley, 600 bushels of potatoes and a good yield of ensilage from 4 acres of Longfellow corn.

The thriving young apple orchard yielded an average crop this year of exceptional quality. Loss of the overseas market due to wartime hazards and shipping priorities barely gives a cost-of-crop production return to the apple grower. However, the crop is distributed through the Apple Marketing Board to the processing plants and local markets for the duration. Like other growers, Mr. O'Brien retains his optimism by taking the long view of the situation.

Mr. O'Brien has one of the few purebred flocks of Leicester sheep in the province. He finds a special demand for the long, coarse wool from this animal in the manufacture of military clothing. His Shropshires are also registered flocks. This year he shipped about 250 pounds of wool from his total of 29 sheep. Two brood sows are kept on hand for the marketing of litters for pork.

When Mr. O'Brien first moved to The Forks he kept only a small unit of dairy cattle to supply the farm's immediate needs and for some years the main source of revenue was from purebred Clydesdale horses. John O'Brien, the late son of William, apparently inherited a canny eye for superior horse flesh from his father. His annual trips to Upper Canada usually resulted in the addition of two or three mares and often a stallion to the Elmhurst stables. The mares were bred regularly and the stock maintained a profitable rate of turnover in sales. Then Hereford cattle were chosen as a practical enterprise to combine with the Clydesdale horses. From a Hereford bull purchased at Halifax from a boatload landed from England the present fine herd got its start. By keeping an eye open for good heifer calves and by purchasing valuable sires from Upper Canadian breeders, the farm managers built up a herd which brought a satisfying revenue. Annual tours of the exhibition centres about the Maritimes meant new stock on the farm and substantial cash returns from sales made *en route*.

In 1941 James O'Brien, who has succeeded his father as supervisor of the farm, sold 17 heifers and four bulls to breeders throughout Canada and the United States. General

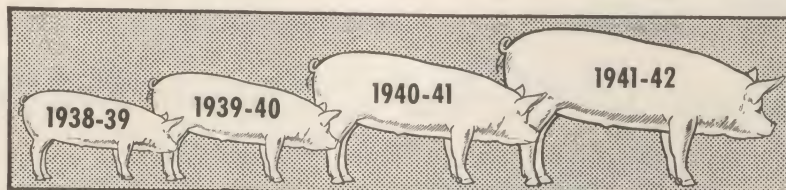
(Continued on page 14)

Canadian Farmers: you have done well!

WARTIME PRODUCTION IS STILL GROWING!

HOGS

During the last
four years (Sept. 1
to Aug. 31) —



LBS. PORK

LBS. PORK

LBS. PORK

LBS. PORK

396

551

759

838

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

You produced*

of this amount...

1 Exports to our Allies
(mainly to Britain.)

170

300

485

556

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

2 Remaining for
consumption in
Canada.**

226

251

274

282

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

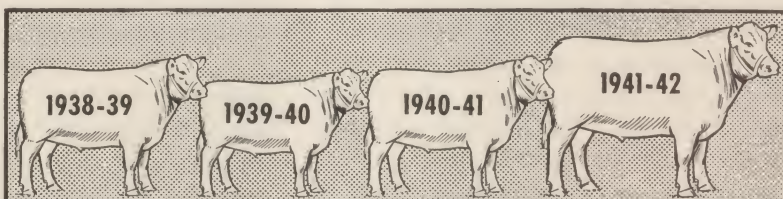
* Inspected slaughter. Does not include pork products used on farms or sold direct from farms to consumers, small butcher shops, etc.

** Including army camps, ship stores, and general retail distribution.

The people of Britain want 20% more in the next twelve months than they obtained the last, and at the same time Canadians want more.

CATTLE

During the last
four years (Sept. 1
to Aug. 31) —



LBS. BEEF

LBS. BEEF

LBS. BEEF

LBS. BEEF

502

482

534

610

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

You produced*

of this amount...

1 Exports to our Allies
(mainly to the U.S.A.)

102

72

86

128

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

2 Remaining for
consumption in
Canada.**

400

410

448

482

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

MILLIONS

* Inspected slaughter plus exports (dressed weight basis). Does not include beef used on farms or sold direct from farms to consumers, small butcher shops, etc.

** Including army camps, ship stores, and general retail distribution.

The United States will take your surplus cattle and at the same time Canadian consumers want more.

MR. FARMER: You have increased your Pork Production by 119 per cent. You have increased your Beef Production by 20 per cent. You fed all the grain you had last year. There is more feed grain in Canada this year than can be fed. There is a market for all the hogs and cattle that you can feed this year. Average prices for hogs and cattle during the coming year will be higher than the average for the past year. We know that you will continue to produce all you can. *Your splendid war effort is appreciated by Canada and the United Nations.*

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA

Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

The 1942-43 Bacon Agreement

by H. Keith Leckie

On October 2, 1942, the Honourable James G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, officially announced that final negotiations respecting the fourth bacon agreement with the United Kingdom had been concluded. The two most important details of the new contract are the 75 million pound increase in quantity, and the 10 per cent increase in price.

The substantial increase in quantity came as no surprise, and in view of the urgent need for further increase in the number of hogs available for commercial slaughtering, the extra price incentive was almost imperative. There presently exists a considerably larger total demand for Canadian pork products than ever before, which will no doubt spur hog producers to an "all out" effort.

Since the beginning of the war, the development of the overseas bacon trade and at the same time the Canadian hog industry has been truly meteoric. Hog production has been progressively stepped up in each year of the war to date, although the increase in the third year, 1941-42, was less than in either of the previous two. However, rapidly as production has increased, bacon export volume has been expanded at a still swifter rate. For example, in 1941-42, hog slaughterings at 6.4 million head were just double the figure for 1938-39 of 3.2 million head. At the same time, exports of bacon and hams increased well over threefold. Since the war began, the Bacon Board has delivered at Canadian seaboard to the British Ministry of Food more bacon than was exported to Britain in the 15 years up to and including 1938. Prior to the war there was no centralized agency for handling export product, and each export firm maintained its own selling organization in the United Kingdom. It should not be implied that the establishment of a central supervisory body, the Bacon Board, has been the sole factor in the tremendous increase in export business, for it seems probable that this would have transpired to some extent at least in the normal course of events. By virtue of the Board's authority over the hog and bacon trade not only has export volume been maintained at high levels but certain measures also have been put in effect which are bound to improve and make more uniform the quality of our export product. In the long run, the degree to which Canadian Wiltshires meet exacting British requirements of a bacon of uniformly high quality, regularly supplied and reasonably priced, will determine to what extent we may expect a permanent major share in this important market.

From the producers' standpoint, the introduction of carcass grading and similar measures have been designed to improve the quality of the raw material from which the packer has to manufacture Wiltshire bacon. In order to ensure that he does his job efficiently, butchering, curing and packaging practices have been compared and standardized, adopting the best ideas of how the job should be done.

Turning to the fourth and latest bacon agreement, it is evident that there can be no resting on the oars. A comparison in a few of the significant details with the three former agreements is portrayed in the table, and merits serious consideration. The new contract will commence just as soon as the last of the quantity still outstanding on the 1941-42 contract is secured. At October 1, 1942, the date at which the third agreement for 600 million lb. was scheduled to expire, there remained about 75 million lb. of product still to be procured for delivery to Britain. In order to fulfil our commitments, a further extension of several weeks in the contract period has been necessary. Although hog marketings this year have been exceptionally slow to register the usual sharp autumn increase, there are indications that this may now be getting under way, and it is hoped that a start may be made on the new agreement before December 1. In any case, the 1942-43 contract will extend for one year from the date of actual completion of purchases on the last one. In the meantime, however, producers are receiving the benefit of the higher level of prices to prevail throughout the new agreement, as the Bacon Board is supplementing prices in the interval from reserve funds accumulated over the past year's operations.

Price Raised to \$21.75

For the 675 million pounds of bacon scheduled for 1942-43 delivery at Canadian seaboard, the British Ministry of Food has agreed on a basic price for A grade Wiltshires of 110 shillings per long hundredweight of 112 pounds, an increase of 10 shillings over last year's price. In other words, the Bacon Board will receive \$21.75 per 100 pounds for A grade bacon at seaboard, a somewhat lower price for B grade product, and varying prices for cuts to be arranged, in proportion to the price for whole Wiltshire sides. In turn, within the next few weeks the Board will announce a complete schedule of prices which they will be prepared to pay to packers for each of the various weight ranges and selections of A and B grade Wiltshire sides and pork cuts.

all delivered at seaboard. Packers in turn, who must bear the expense of transportation to seaboard, will be able to pay corresponding prices for hogs at the various markets across the Dominion. Varying local supplies and the domestic market demand will of course be among other factors entering into local market price determination. During the last agreement, the keen domestic demand for meats exerted a strong upward pressure on hog prices up to the time additional quota restrictions were imposed at the middle of September. Actually, therefore, further increases in hog marketings up to the saturation point of the domestic market, should result in a strengthening of hog prices, rather than the weakening which normally is expected.

The percentage of whole Wiltshire sides specified for shipment in 1942-43 is 75 per cent, but this marks no departure from the last two years. Little difficulty should be reached in meeting this stipulation, for during the past year over 83 per cent of bacon exports by weight consisted of Wiltshire sides. Of the pork cuts exported, backs make up the largest volume followed in order by fore-ends, hams, middles and gammons. Whole Wiltshire sides, which are wrapped in bales, occupy less refrigerated stowage space than boxed cuts, and can be cut up in the United Kingdom as desired for domestic distribution.

4800 Miles of Hogs

The quantity of bacon involved in filling a contract for 675,000,000 pounds is rather hard to visualize. Under present average market weights, each hog produces two Wiltshire sides weighing approximately 60 pounds each. It will require, therefore, about 5,625,000 hogs during the coming year to met export requirements alone—a single line of hogs snout to tail 4800 miles long—about as far as from Montreal to Alaska! Average weekly export requirements

of 13,000,000 pounds would fully load a train of over 200 refrigerator cars in travelling to seaboard. This is approximately the same quantity of bacon shipped in the entire year of 1930, and considerably more than was shipped the following year, 1931. During the coming twelve months hog slaughterings will have to average 108,000 head weekly in order to meet export commitments alone—an average figure for total slaughterings never reached in Canada before 1940-41. A consideration of these facts should suffice to emphasize the magnitude of the task that lies ahead.

With the exception of the changes in quantity and prices, most of the provisions of the 1942-43 agreement are similar to previous contracts. The responsibility of providing the necessary shipping space remains with the British Ministry. The Canadian Government undertakes to maintain the "pre-war standard of quality" and to inspect all shipments of bacon at seaboard for workmanship and condition. The Bacon Board also accepts the responsibility of storing the product as necessary in periods of heavy deliveries in order to maintain shipments when marketings decline. Last year a peak of 36 million pounds in storage was reached in mid-March, but with heavier weekly shipments to maintain next summer a somewhat higher goal of freezer stocks may be desirable.

In addition to Wiltshire bacon and pork cuts, contracts for certain supplementary pork products have previously been entered into. Pork livers, kidneys and tongues have gone overseas in fairly large quantities. Since the end of 1941 canned pork has joined the ranks of export food products, and several million pounds have gone forward in the past few months. New agreements respecting the continuation of shipments of these supplementary items in 1942-43 will no doubt come under consideration shortly.

A COMPARISON OF FOUR BACON AGREEMENTS

		First Agreement 1939-40	Second Agreement 1940-41	Third Agreement 1941-42	Fourth Agreement 1942-43
Term of Agreement: Beginning		Nov. 1, 1939	Nov. 1, 1940	Oct. 12, 1941	Dec. 1, 1942†
End		Oct. 31, 1940	Oct. 11, 1941	Nov. 30, 1942	†Nov. 30, 1943
Date Agreement officially announced		Dec. 4, 1939	Nov. 14, 1940	Aug. 28, 1941	Oct. 2, 1942
Quantity contracted for:	Total, mill. lb.	291.0	425.6	600.0	675.0
	Weekly, mill. lb.	5.6	8.2	11.5	13.0
Percentage of Wiltshire sides specified	per cent	65	75	75	75
Price per 112 lb. A Grade Wiltshires, F.A.S. Canadian seaboard	shillings	90/8	80	100	110
Price per 100 lb. A Grade Wiltshires, F.A.S. Canadian seaboard	\$	18.01	15.82	19.77	21.75
Actual quantity of bacon shipped	Mill. lb.,	331.0	425.8	600.0	*
Inspected slaughterings	Total, 000 head	4,770	6,190	6,417	*
	Ave. per week, 000 head	92	119	123	*
Hogs required for export	Total No. hogs 000 head	2,500	3,700	5,200	5,625
	Ave. weekly 000 head	48	71	100	108

* Not yet available

† Preliminary

KEEPING YOUNG PIGS HEALTHY

by W. E. Swales*



This total loss was once a potential source of "bacon for Britain."

Why do many farmers believe that the raising of winter litters is not a paying proposition? We believe the answer to this very real question is that those farmers suffer too many losses due to their failure to observe a few rules. In some districts the actual difference between the number of pigs born and the number reaching a marketable age approaches 35%! Workers in the sciences of animal production do not pretend to know all the reasons for such losses, but at least they know a few of the major ones, and their knowledge of methods of health protection must be generally applied in this most critical year.

The common and most serious causes of deaths and unthriftiness are as follows:—

(1) Crushing of sucklings by the sow, caused indirectly by the owner's failure to provide the proper equipment.

(2) Anaemia, caused by a deficiency of iron which is so necessary for suckling pigs but which they do not get from their mother's milk.

(3) Scours, often due to an inadequate diet for the pregnant and lactating sows.

(4) Rickets, caused by a deficiency of minerals and vitamin D.

(5) Worms, brought about by poor sanitation in combination with one or more of the above abnormalities.

(6) Protein deficiency, caused by a lack of animal protein and resulting in stunted growth and susceptibility to other diseases.

(7) Semi-starvation of sucklings due to lack of milk secretion; this, in many instances, is directly related to protein deficiency in the sow's ration.

At first, when glancing over such a list of common disorders, one is inclined to wonder how it is possible for so many losses to be linked to nutrition when such an ex-

cellent publication as the "Feeders Guide . . ." of the Quebec Provincial Feed Board is so readily available. Nevertheless, those of us who have been, or are, farmers, know that there are such large numbers of things to keep in mind in modern agriculture that he who does not "slip up" on some of them would be an extraordinary person indeed. In addition to being sources of serious losses to our united war effort these common diseases are a continual cause of embarrassment to research workers in various phases of animal industry. If they were eliminated then the remaining problems would be spot-lighted and progress would be much more rapid.

In light of our modern knowledge of nutrition and disease we know that specialists have concentrated too hard on their own particular field of endeavour and the result has often been a confused picture. We must recognize the fact that parasitic and certain other diseases of pigs are closely linked with malnutrition as well as poor sanitation; thus, to concentrate on one line of attack only is folly. We must coordinate our forces.

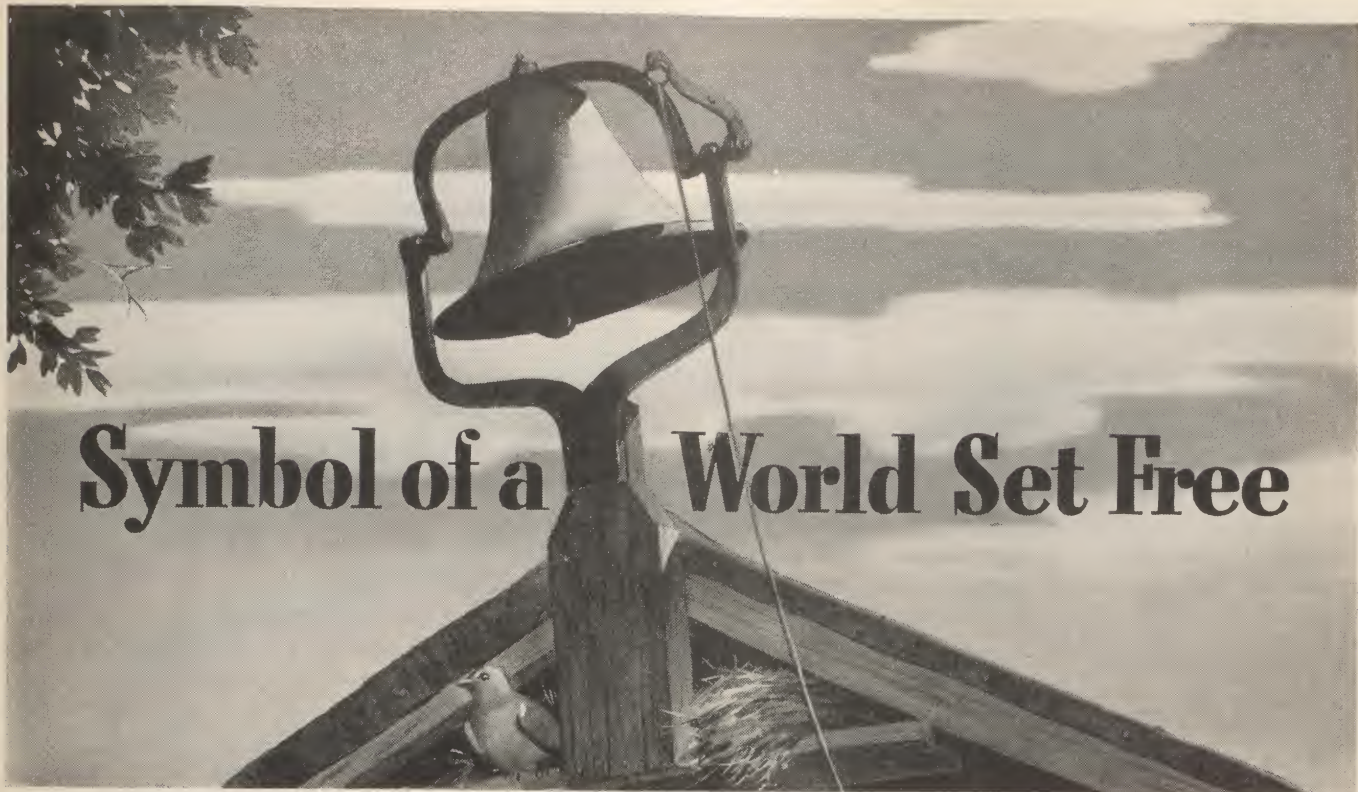
The following programme of measures for protecting the health of our pigs is suggested, not as a complete and final programme, but one which should be practical, inexpensive and effective in many cases. As new or special situations arise then modifications should be made by those best qualified to cover the problem.

Thumb Rules for Health Protection


(1) The pregnant sow should be given exercise and a diet approved by the Quebec Feed Board. This latter must include green feed and/or a good fish oil. The treatment of pregnant sows for worms is not recommended. Two weeks before farrowing the pen must be prepared with good rails and, in cold barns, with two corners fenced off as creeps. In one of these corners make ready an incubator with a light as a source of heat; in the other place a box, with 2" sides, for soil. All manure must be removed and, if practical, the whole pen should be scalded with water at 160° F. minimum.

(2) Soil should be prepared by spreading out a quantity on a clean floor and sprinkling it with a solution of 1 ounce of iron sulphate in 1/2 gallon of water (use about 1 pint to 100 lbs. of soil). As soon as the pigs are born place a shovelful of this soil in the creep. In cold weather be sure to provide a source of warmth other than the sow's body. Allow the "farrowing fever" to abate before bringing the sow to a full ration. Remember the sow's great need for fresh water. On farms where pale, anaemic pigs have been common in the past an additional precaution of giving them as much reduced iron, or another form such as ferrous sulphate as will cover the surface of a dime, is necessary; place this on the tongue when the pigs are about one day old. (If the iron is piled up on the dime the dose is too large.)

* Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College and Division of Animal Pathology, Science Service, Department of Agriculture.



Symbol of a World Set Free

 This is the dinner bell on an old farmhouse in Illinois. Its voice is a call to eat, to abundance of hearty, wholesome food. Yet it means more than ample fare for a farm family. This bell is the symbol of a system of farming which for the first time in human history can produce plenty of food for all of the people all of the time. Its valiant ring proclaims freedom to farmers from serf-like drudgery for a peasant's pittance.

Before this, no nation ever had been free from famine. For hundreds of years, the average in England was ten years of famine in each century. In Europe, whole cities were well-nigh wiped out as pestilence finished the ghastly work of starvation. That was in lands whose soils still produce more per acre than the av-

erage in North America. When the first colonists came to this continent they had all the wealth of a new world beneath their feet. Yet half their people died for lack of proper food.

Neither richness of soil nor abundance of acres has ever of itself spared mankind from danger of death by hunger.

MANPOWER MULTIPLIED

In the new world way of farming hybrid corn and high-bred livestock, inoculated legumes and chemical fertilizers all do their bit to add production per acre. *But it is farm machinery that multiplies production per man and puts plenty in the place of scarcity.*

For less than five per cent of farm income, farm machines enable the

farm family to feed itself and three other families, to furnish fiber for most of their clothing, and still leave a huge surplus for export or for the miracles of chemurgy. By freeing those other three families to create music and movies, automobiles and radios, high schools and hospitals, farm machinery gives us all our material blessings.

For a hundred years the creative genius of free enterprise has given us new and improved machines so thick and fast that it was good business to discard the old and replace with new. *We dare not do that now.* Every machine, new and old, must be kept fighting to its full capacity on the food front. To win the battle of food despite less and less of farm help, we must make machinery do more and more.



Speeding the Day of Victory

To meet the need for munitions, Case factories now are producing large amounts of war materiel. Case industrial tractors, too, are being built for the armed services, air fields, ship yards, docks, defense plants and other war agencies. Similar help with the war effort is provided by Case farm tractors, combines, and other machines. They multiply crop-producing capacity per man and help maintain food production despite depletion of farm manpower. On both the military front and the food front their performance reflects the endurance which has been a Case principle for a hundred years. J. I. Case Co., Toronto, Ontario.

CASE

SERVING AGRICULTURE *Since 1842*

Keep Them Running

by L. G. Heimpel

New machinery will be hard to get

The number of machines that the manufacturers will be allowed to make next year has been cut to save materials and labour for guns and munitions and for most machines only about one quarter as many as were made two years ago will be turned out. Half as many grain grinders, orchard and potato sprayers, water pumps, stationary gas engines and small hand-feed threshers will be made as in 1940, sixty percent of the farm wagons and three quarters as many cream separators. About the only thing not affected are milking machines, of which as many may be made as were made in 1940.

Furthermore, after the first of this month anyone who wants to buy a piece of new equipment must first get permission from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. He must describe his farm, list the machinery he already has, and tell why he wants a new implement. If he is "trading in" a used machine it must be described. Then the dealer must check the information given and state whether or not it is correct. When all this is done the Board will look the application over and decide whether the new machine may be bought.

It is therefore of the greatest importance to take care of all kinds of farm machinery and see that it lasts as long as possible. Proper attention to implements when they are put away for the winter will make them work better next season and add years to their life. The field work for this year is about finished. Implements will for the most part be put into the shed for the winter and it is here that a change in handling will begin.

Order Repair Parts Early

Practically all farm implements, from the drag harrow to the grain binder, should have some attention before they are put away in the fall. Harrow teeth wear off and to lengthen and sharpen them is a blacksmith's job; even if this is not needed it is almost certain that some of the hitching links to the drawbar are worn through, or nearly so. The bearings of tillage machines always pick up a lot of dust when working in dry soil. If this is not removed it will harden during the winter period of rest and, next spring, proper oiling will be impossible. The result will be excessive wear and possible breakdowns next year. Practically all tillage and harvesting machinery is held together with bolts; in travelling over the land there is always a certain amount of twisting and the bolts come loose. Indeed some are lost. These must be renewed and the loose bolts tightened or breakage is almost sure to follow next year. Mowers need new parts probably more frequently than any other farm machine. The writer renewed practically all the wearing parts on a mower cutter bar and driving mecha-

Put these under cover soon — they'll be hard to buy next year.



nism for less than \$10.00. Without these replacements the machine would not cut grass; with them it is as good as a new machine. Hundreds of mowers are in need of just this kind of overhaul, but they will not get it unless the owners decide, this fall, to accomplish it. Therefore, before putting machinery away this fall, a note book should be used to record carefully everything likely to be needed for each machine in the shed. Then parts books can be consulted, where they have been preserved, or the local implement dealer's book can be made use of to help in the placing of the order for parts. This is the first step in this wartime farm machinery emergency.

Don't Spare Paint and Oil

Another thing that should be done to all tillage machinery before putting it away this fall is to prevent rust on all bright surfaces such as plow shares and mould boards, disc plates, cultivator shovels, mower cutter bar parts and even on the tying mechanism of grain binders. Even in peace times careful farm operators have been following this practice, and it is interesting to note that, once the practice is started it is kept up. It is one of the best uses to which used crankcase oil can be put.

Many machines also are in need of paint. The color doesn't matter, but a coat or two of good wagon paint on wagons, sleighs, and wooden parts of tillage machines will add much to their length of life. It will keep such parts from becoming soaked when out in the rain and will thus prevent further deterioration. For metal parts black japan is good or a paint known to the trade as "locomotive polish" can be used to very good advantage. Of course parts to be painted should first be thoroughly cleaned of loose dirt, grease and rust. A stiff wire brush is of great value in such preparatory cleaning work.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the Farm Machinery Administrator is providing, for 1943, one and a half times as many repair parts as were made in 1940. However, even this depends on whether there will be iron and steel for the job. It is a good idea, therefore, to get all orders for machinery parts into the hands of dealers promptly.



Will you be the farmer who waited until he was ready to start work in the spring . . . then discovered that some vital part needed replacing . . . a discovery that caused loss of time and extra expense?

WHAT ABOUT 1943?



OR . . . will you be the farmer who got ready for 1943 this fall, who was able to go ahead with important field work on the first favourable day of spring . . . without delay . . . without worry?

See Your COCKSHUTT DEALER NOW . . . DON'T WAIT UNTIL NEXT SPRING!

● In 1943 manufacturers will be permitted to make only one machine for every four they made in 1940 and all implements will be rationed by Government control. Many farmers will have to go without. Upon the shoulders of Canadian farmers then, there rests a great responsibility . . . increased production in the face of a serious shortage of new implements — and available labour.

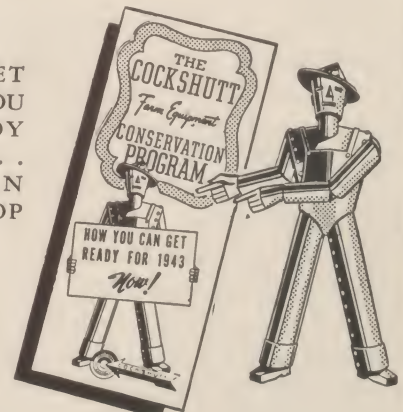
Successful farming depends on efficient equipment. That's why many Canadian farmers are looking ahead to next year by repairing implements and machines now, replacing worn parts while replacements parts are still available; getting every farm tool in A-1 condition for the big job ahead.

This is a wise move. To help farmers make it, Cockshutt has originated the Cockshutt Farm Equipment Conservation Program . . . a simple, easy-to-follow plan which outlines the steps necessary to put implements and machines in top notch working order. It shows how, with genuine Cockshutt parts,

paint, grease, oil and a few hours time, you can get ready for next spring . . . NOW!

Get the details of this program from your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer at once . . . he is ready to help you with advice and service. Ask for the new Cockshutt Farm Equipment Conservation booklet which lists points which should be checked when re-conditioning your machines.

THIS BOOKLET SHOWS HOW YOU CAN GET READY FOR 1943 NOW . . . HOW YOU CAN SAVE TIME, CROP AND MONEY.



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IS GRAIN BLENDING FAIR?

by E. W. Crampton

There has recently been a question raised in Eastern Canada concerning the system under which coarse grains are bought and sold, and part of this is doubtless due to a lack of understanding of the grain inspection system and its effect on the grain trade. The official grading of commercial grain in all parts of Canada is by authority of the Canada Grain Act and is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Grain Commissioners of the Department of Trade and Commerce. For the purpose of grading grain, Canada is divided into two inspection divisions, i.e., the Eastern Division and the Western Division, the dividing line being just east of Port Arthur, Ontario. In the Eastern Division grading is more or less optional with the producers and the grain trade. In the Western Division it is compulsory, i.e., all grain passing through a primary inspection point must be sampled and graded. The primary points are Winnipeg, The Pas, Edmonton, and Calgary. The grade on the cars passing through these points is again checked when the grain is unloaded into the terminals at Fort William-Port Arthur, Churchill, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The grain is there binned according to grade. When the grain is shipped out it is again checked to see that it is up to the grade. Normally, the grain out of the terminals should be the average of the specified requirements. This is necessary insofar as certain grains are concerned, namely the four top grades of wheat, in which no mixing is permitted. The other grains may go out at the minimum of the grade and there is no restriction so far as the blending of these grades is concerned.

Barley

In the setting up of grades which are defined in the Canada Grain Act, consideration is given to the purpose for which the grain is to be used, and the quality of grain which is produced. Barley, for example, is used in three distinct ways, i.e., malting, milling and feeding. The grades designed to supply the maltsters are No. 1 C.W. Six-Row, No. 2 C.W. Six-Row and No. 3 C.W. Six-Row, and to a very limited extent No. 1 C.W. Two-Row and No. 2 C.W. Two-Row. The grades designed for the milling trade, i.e., the making of pot and pearl barley, etc., are No. 1 C.W. Two-Row and No. 2 C.W. Two-Row. It will be noted here that these grades are also included in the malting requirements. This is due to the fact that there is a very small quantity of this class of barley produced and grades designed to fill the two different requirements were established. The grades set up for the segregation of Feed Barley are: No. 1 Feed, No. 2 Feed and No. 3 Feed. These grades admit of lighter weight grain, a greater percentage of other kinds of grain, such as wheat and barley, and a larger percentage of weed seeds. In addition to these there are what are known as "off grades". These are the tough

and damp grades which contain over 14.8% and 17% moisture respectively; grades which contain too large a quantity of other kinds of grain are graded mixed grain. The small weed seeds are considered dockage and over the tolerance allowed in the grades are cleaned out at the terminals. The portion cleaned out is known as "screenings".

The minimum requirements for the feed barleys according to the Canada Grain Act are as follows:—

	No. 1 Feed	No. 2 Feed	No. 3 Feed
Standard of Quality:—			
Minimum weight per measured bushel in pounds.	46	43	—
Variety	Any variety or type or combination of varieties or types.	Any variety or type or combination of varieties or types.	Any variety or type or combination of varieties or types.
Degree of Soundness	Frosted weather - stained or otherwise damaged, but sweet.	Frosted weather - stained or otherwise damaged but sweet; may contain 3% heat damage.	Excluded from the preceding grades on account of weight or mixtures; may contain 5% heat damage.
Maximum limits of foreign material:—			
Seeds	About 2%	3%	3%
Wild Oats	4%	10%	20%
Other grain	4%	10%	20%
Total not to exceed	4%	10%	20%

In grading it should be noted that the grade is determined by the item with the lowest quality. If barley of No. 1 Feed quality contained over 2% small seeds, 4% wild oats or 4% other grains, or a total of over 4%, it would automatically grade into No. 2 Feed; and similarly, if grain of No. 2 Feed quality contained over 10% wild oats or 10% other grains, it would automatically grade into No. 3 Feed. If No. 2 Feed contained over 3% small seeds, say 5%, the producer would receive No. 3 Feed for this, and 2% of his total quantity would be deducted as dockage. This would have to be removed in the terminal so that the purchaser out of the terminal would not have more than 3% small seeds. If it contained over 20% other grains, say 25% wheat, it would be graded No. 3 Canada Western Mixed Grain. If the total seeds exceeded 20%, i.e., there could not be more than 3% small seeds, might contain 15% wild oats and 10% other grains, it would also be graded Mixed Grain.

Blending

The grain trade through both the country and terminal elevators, may sometimes blend different grades to their advantage; for example, suppose a carload of barley tested fifty pounds to the bushel and contained over 4% foreign

material, it would be automatically graded No. 2 Feed. On the other hand, suppose another cargo weighed 44 lbs. to the bushel and was practically free from foreign material, the operator, by blending these two varieties, would raise the weight to 46 lbs. and reduce the total foreign material content to 4% or under. The grain would therefore grade out as a No. 1 Feed. On the other hand the elevator might have in store a quantity of barley weighing, say 46 lbs., but which contained, say 2% wild oats; it would be possible for him to run in 2% screenings, and bring the total up to 4% and still grade No. 1 Feed. Lower grades of course offer more opportunity for this practice. Therefore, anyone purchasing Feed Barley may expect to get barley of the minimum weight per measured bushel and the maximum total foreign material. The mixing will depend entirely upon the spread in price between the different grades. It is understood that with the narrow spreads between these grades very little, if any, mixing takes place, except probably the mixing or screenings with No. 3 Feed Barley. The purchaser of Western Canadian Barley in Eastern Canada is protected in the quality of the barley if it is sold under grade names. In other words, if a farmer buys a carload of No. 1 Feed Barley, he is assured that there cannot be more than 2% small seeds and 2% other impurities, in other words a total of 4% foreign material.

Barley Meal

There is a further situation which is more difficult to regulate, namely, the purchase of barley meal. There is no way of knowing the grade of barley that the meal is made from, and since low-grade barley is cheaper than high-grade barley, the possibility of getting meal made from high-grade barley is quite remote.

This situation arises because the Feedingstuff Act does not require any guarantee or even a statement of the grade of barley used in the manufacture of barley meal. Barley meals made from different grades of grain cannot be distinguished, chemically. Grinding can largely mask the presence of excessive oat hulls or other such material. Thus the purchaser has no protection in the matter of quality of barley meal at the present time.

Wheat

Many people who have given thought to this question have pondered about the case of wheat. Here the purchase plan is different. The wheat grower is paid a fixed price for the wheat he delivers,—but nothing for the dockage. The elevator may then get considerable quantities of dockage from wheat for little or nothing. Eventually it is removed from the wheat, and presumably appears for sale as or with some other product.

Obviously these operations make possible more than one disposition of any particular product. To some, the blending of poorer with better samples may appear undesirable in spite of the standardization of the final material which this makes possible. On first thought, and in the eyes of many feeders, it seems particularly questionable to

run the risk of damaging the feeding value of a sample, originally intermediate between two grades in maximum tolerance of dockage, by deliberate further dilution of the grain to the legal limit with material of lower nutritional value. Admittedly the system of blending is not fool proof and there may be abuses which are still entirely legal.

There would seem to be two lines of attack in altering this situation. First the system of payment to the producer might be changed so that it would be worth his while to clean up his product locally and thus make it possible to use the wild oats and buckwheat for feed at home without having haulage and handling charges on them. The other and probably more practicable as a government plan, needs only a requirement that the grade of barley used in any sample of barley meal be specified by the vendor. Then the purchaser of barley meal would have a guide as to probable feeding value and hence to the relative worth of a given sample.

The latter solution is not as simple as one might think. Though unlike in feeding value, various mixtures of barley and dockage do not differ enough in respect of the items reported in the chemical feeding stuffs analysis that the grades of barley can be unfailingly distinguished. Nor can sharp separations between grades be made by microscopic examination. Therefore a legal administration of such guarantees of grade for barley meal is now impracticable. Actually the Quebec Provincial Feed Board, the National Barley Committee and the officials who are charged with the administration of the Feedingstuffs Act have given and are still giving much attention to this problem which nevertheless remains unsolved.

In the meantime the purchaser of barley or other feed grains would be well advised to become familiar with the Statutory Grades of Grain and with the Feedingstuffs Act, both of which are available in printed form from the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce and of Agriculture respectively.

How Meat Rationing Is Supposed To Work in the United States

Meat rationing at 2½ pounds weekly is proposed in the United States. It is estimated that in 1942 about 55 percent of families will receive less than \$2,000 income. Families with incomes below this level consume 2 pounds weekly each. Families in this income bracket will thus have a chance of a 25 percent increase in supply. The 45 percent of the families with an income over \$3,000 consume ordinarily 3 pounds weekly each. Those in this category will have a decrease of 17 percent. Families with incomes of \$5,000 and over, (about 8 percent of the population) would be cut about 1 pound per week, or about 39 percent.

The track supervisor received the following note from one of his foremen:

"I'm sending in the accident report on Casey's foot, which he struck with the spike maul. Now, under 'Remarks,' do you want mine or Casey's?"

Pigs is Pigs

by J. E. Lattimer



Locally one may be served, at St. Andrews Ball if not elsewhere, with that ambiguous relish, the *haggis*. The portion served is about the amount usually purveyed of limburger cheese with no complaints at the smallness of the portion. Yet at St. Andrew, Scotland, the haggis is sometimes served as the "pièce de resistance" — and Scot-

land sends beef to England! In London, England, shops advertize northern beef just as they do western beef in Montreal. I have definite ideas and opinions of a people who subsist even partly on haggis while exporting beef, but would not think of committing these opinions to paper. Even in these days when we are exhorted to give till it hurts and with the regulations against hoarding there should be some things that may be kept to oneself. I will hoard this opinion.

The Englishman not only knows his beef, he also knows his bacon. At the County House in Dumfries not long since, some choice bacon was sampled. Enquiry as to the source of the supply brought the information that it was Scotland. Suspicion and persistence secured a more thorough investigation. The final result was quietly whispered, by the waiter, that it was English bacon.

Though the English know their bacon, they are quite willing to have the feeding of the pigs carried on in a far country. A convenient source of supply developed in Denmark. The Danes found that by securing breeding stock from Yorkshire and also some people who knew something about curing pork from Wiltshire they might eventually take over the job of providing the British breakfast.

The Yorkshire breed was used in conjunction with the "Landrace" breed for this development. Some animals of this breed were brought to Canada a few years ago. One of the characteristics of the breed is their flop ears that interfere with their vision. Perhaps this may be an advantage in getting them to eat what they are unable to see. Yet herdsmen claim that it does not improve the disposition of an animal that is none too easy to work with even when his sight is unobscured.

Pioneered by Denmark furnishing bacon the foundation of the British breakfast became attractive to many other European countries. Holland, Poland, Finland and many other countries shared in the supply in normal times. The quality provided stimulated consumption. Providing "Wiltshire sides" became not only a breeding and feeding but

also a mathematical science. This is evidenced not only by the stipulation in regard to weight but also in regard to the evenness of the layer of fat along the back which must be reckoned in fractions of an inch.

The stipulation in regard to weight is a necessary and clever device. The pig is of such a nature that it may be made into meat at a tender age as a roaster. It may also be kept to maturity doing yeoman service in reproducing its kind, after which it may also become pork. But the great bulk of these animals are marketed at certain definite weights, when approximately half grown. That is, they are marketed thus if weights are strictly limited. Why weights are so definite thus becomes clear.

Bacon for Britain has a somewhat different development after the pig is killed than when prepared for domestic use in Canada. Locally bacon is generally understood to be a somewhat streaky fat and lean product that in wartime is labelled not inaccurately by the doughboys as "sow belly". British bacon comprises this but also what is sometimes sold locally as back bacon but more generally used here as pork chops. It is somewhat amusing to note the care that is observed in serving two slivers of sow belly and one of back bacon per individual in the ordinary British breakfast. This difference is not to suggest that back bacon cannot be had locally. Back bacon was selling the other day at 59 cents per pound when on another counter on the same day the other type was selling in greater volume at 29 cents per pound. Crisply cooked, the latter variety would scatter into such small fragments that retrieving it would probably be, if not impossible, at least not worth the effort.

Bacon for breakfast is so customary in Britain that no doubt they would call a doctor if anyone turned it down. On the other hand on the continent of Europe it does not appear so necessary. After a traveller had enjoyed both English bacon breakfast and the Paris baconless breakfast, with apparently equally satisfactory results, he asked a research worker at Oxford University what would happen if Britain adopted the continental breakfast. The answer was that agriculture would have to be reorganized throughout the world. This was a bit extravagant. Yet the loss of continental Europe as a source of supply of bacon has since resulted in the major reorganization of farming in Canada sooner than was then thought probable.

Bacon Production in Canada

Canada recorded about one and a half million more pigs on farms in 1941 than in 1931. Estimates of the Bureau of Statistics indicate an increase of about a million more in 1942 than in the previous year. The expansion of production in this line has been the outstanding feature in farming in Canada during the war.

This expansion was well under way in pre-war days. During the thirties pigs were the most profitable line of live stock, judged by the expansion that occurred during that time. When the war started production was on the increase. Developments made greater expansion necessary. Agreements to supply the following quantities were arranged.

Bacon Agreements

	lbs.
1939-40	291,000,000
1940-41	425,600,000
1941-42	600,000,000
1942-43	675,000,000

The first contract was exceeded by 40,000,000 pounds. The second contract called for more at a reduced price. The big increase was asked for during the contract year just now drawing to a close. It is reported that the amount in this year is a bit short. The contract for the coming year is for 12½ percent more. The price is increased about 10 percent.

The new contract calls for over twice the amount contracted for in the first year of the war and double the amount actually shipped in that year. This amounts to quite a reorganization of production in this line in three years.

Contrast with 1914-1918

There is usually more than one way of filling quota requirements. The method followed in providing bacon for Britain during the past three years provides a striking contrast to the way it was done from 1914-1918.

Canada achieved quite a reputation as a source of bacon supply from 1914 to 1918. During that time there was no marked increase in numbers of hogs reported on farms. The explanation of this lies in the fact that Canadian bacon was sent to Britain while Canadian domestic consumption increased its dependence on pork products from the United States. This is made quite clear by the trade records of the period.

There was not the dependence on Canada for this product during the years from 1914 to 1918 that there now is. In the calendar year of 1917 Denmark supplied Britain with over half as much bacon as in 1915. It was in the year 1916 that the supply from Denmark dropped off. In 1917 in addition to Denmark the Netherlands and China were sources of supply. The United States supplied Britain with twice the quantity of bacon that Canada did in 1917 and in 1918 five times as much.

It is sometimes said that Canada had the bacon trade of Britain in 1914 to 1918 and lost it in the early twenties. This claim is only partly true. The share of Canada in the supply at that time was partly dependent on imports of pork for domestic consumption. Further, Britain never depended upon Canada as a source of supply during 1914 to 1918 to anything like the degree that has prevailed in the past three years or prevails now.

Western Development

Expansion has been greatest in the prairie provinces and

Ontario. The increase of one and a half million in numbers of hogs on farms in the decade was largely made up by Alberta (653,908) and Ontario (563,181). The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick recorded a decline during the decade. Prince Edward Island and Quebec increased slightly. The increase in Quebec was 89,335, a gain of 19 percent.

The increase since the census, that is, during the past year, was much greater in the prairie provinces than elsewhere. All provinces except Ontario record an increase in that year. The total increase was 998,000 in round numbers. Of this total, 971,000 was recorded in the three prairie provinces. The Maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario together reported an increase of 25,000.

There is nothing remarkable about the expansion in pig feeding in western Canada. As a machine for turning unsaleable grain into meat the pig is unsurpassed. Unsaleable grain has been accumulating in the prairie provinces for some time now. Feeding grain to hogs or other live stock may well be a more rapid means of getting rid of grain than waiting for a chance to market it as grain.

On the other hand in the eastern provinces as well as British Columbia, pig feeding is dependent to a greater or lesser degree upon grain brought from the grain growing sections. There is also a vast amount of grain brought in from the grain growing sections to feed dairy cows for winter milk for fluid consumption. This business cannot be shifted to distant sections whereas hog feeding may be. Further expansion of hog feeding is largely dependent on the grain growing areas. Yet it will require the greatest possible effort of all provinces to produce what is now needed.

The Current Contract

It has been officially announced that the contract running from November 1, 1942, to October 31, 1943, will require an increase of 25 percent in Western Canada and an increase of 15 percent in the Eastern provinces. The increase in price has also been officially stated as around 10 percent over that prevailing during the year now closing.

The increased price is designed to expand production. It is hard to secure expansion in volume without an increase in price. The record of the bacon contracts thus far illustrates this quite clearly. The reaction of expansion or contraction of production in response to price is particularly prompt in pig feeding. This is due to the ease of either expansion or contraction, in production of this line of live stocks as contrasted with some others. Whether a 15 percent expansion can be expected in eastern Canada for the coming year prompts examination of recent records.

The number of hog carcasses graded in eastern Canada, that is in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario for the nine months ending September, 1942 was 137,000 less than in the same period in 1941. For the month of September only the number was 45,878 below September 1941. The Maritime provinces recorded an increase but both Quebec and

Ontario were down substantially both in September and the nine months as compared with the previous year.

Labour

Turning grain into pig meat is exacting in labour wherever it is carried on. It is calculated that it takes three days labour for each pig marketed at 200 pounds weight. In many sections of eastern Canada there is no surplus grain. Feeding hogs depends on purchased feeds. This entails extra labour as the raw material must be carted to the farms for feeding. Considerable help has been given in providing free freight for feed grains. In so far as this promotes better utilization of skimmed milk the by-products of butter-making by expanding hog feeding, this policy is effective. There is a limit to this as there is a limit to butter-making in eastern Canada. Expansion of consumption of milk in fluid form and expansion of milk as powder are two types of dairying that limit the expansion of feeding hogs. The business may be carried on without skim milk, but it is not so apt to be.

Where dependence is largely on purchased feed there is a chance of buying raw materials at retail prices to make a product to sell at wholesale prices. This is not likely to be profitable. Much advice and help has been given to prevent this practice. Cooperative purchases of feed in ton lots has been advocated. Yet it is still customary in some parts to buy hog feed by the hundredweight. This may be profitable where the final product is for home use.

A Suggestion

There are many farms in eastern Canada where no hogs are fed. There are few farms that could not provide enough pork products for home use at very small expense. Farmers on such farms might be easily persuaded to do this if they were supplied with the pigs. The pig club movement might be expanded to bring in such farms by supplying the pigs at a price. If all the farms in eastern Canada undertook to supply their own pork during these times it would help fill the bacon quota required, help overcome the general meat shortage and lessen the strain on transportation. Considered from all angles an attempt to do this offers as good an opportunity of helping oneself by helping others as is now available.

87 YEARS YOUNG . . .

(Continued from page 2)

quality of the herd is revealed in the following figures from a livestock show held at Moncton last March. One steer of 1040 pounds dressed at 625 pounds and sold at 35 cents. Another animal brought 732 pounds from 1155 pounds of live weight and marketed at 20 cents.

The present sire of the Elmhurst herd of fifty purebred Hereford cattle is Monta Vista Duo Tone 2nd. Several of the female animals which have won "half a bushel" of ribbons were sired by Brae Brummel 11th, purchased from E. Z. Zwicker of New Hamburg, Ontario. Brae Brummel was champion at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1936.

Laudatory honors conferred upon Mr. O'Brien are so

numerous that it is impossible to cite them all. He is especially proud of a framed scroll on the wall of his office. It reads in part: "In recognition of his outstanding public service and leadership in promoting the interests of agriculture." The document naming him Honor Farmer was presented to Mr. O'Brien by the Nova Scotia Farmer's Association in 1939. He has been President of the N.S.F.A., President of the Windsor Agricultural Society and is a life member of The Canadian Hereford Breeders Association. In giving his annual report of the N.S.F.A. at Antigonish he firmly established a reputation for public speaking which earned him the respect of his associates.

As a provincial commissioner for many years, Mr. O'Brien has given freely of his time to Magisterial duties. People for miles around brought deeds, wills and affidavits for his perusal, advice and signature. He relishes telling about the advice given by the local teacher each year to her successor. The caution is: "Take your affidavits to Bill O'Brien. He signs them for nothing". Improvement of educational facilities is not by any means the least of the public projects to which he gives wholehearted support. He finds time on the side to arbitrate with a kindly and judicious counsel the arguments, legal and domestic, that arise among his neighbors.

James, at home, Dr. Robert O'Brien, government veterinary, and George, successful neighboring farmer, are his sons, all three worthy chips off the block. There are three daughters, one married to a prominent lumberman of The Forks, and the others to progressive farmers of the county.



Mr. O'Brien takes an active interest in fairs.

His present interest is an assignment from the Nova Scotia Historical Society. They want to know where The Stag, famous racer brought out from England many years ago, is buried. He has the pedigree of the great stallion which dates back to the reign of Charles II. Any day now he hopes to locate the grave wherein lie its bones.

"I'm now going around the track for the 88th time", chuckled the venerable Squire of Elmhurst. "If I breast the wire next April 16th, I'll be holding my own."

Poultry Products Educational Exhibition

The Quebec Poultry Industry Committee is sponsoring an educational exhibition to be held in the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, November 24th to 27th. Both producer and consumer programs will be featured to further promote and stimulate the production of "Eggs for Britain" and greater and more efficient use of poultry meats in the daily diet under present wartime conditions. Since the heavier meats, such as beef and pork, are limited in supply, alternates and substitutes must be found. Poultry meats, in their widely varied classes — broilers, roasters, fowl, turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, etc., are available and the consumer is being urged to consider these as possibilities in bringing variety and appeal to the family menu. Special emphasis will be given to the economy of purchase and use of poultry meat dishes in the family menu by way of commentary and demonstration in the consumer program.

The producer program will feature discussions on various phases of production emphasizing greater efficiency in production. All addresses will be given in French and English in order to make the greatest possible use of available seating capacity. Many prominent speakers will be on the program.

A special feature in the exhibition will be the poultry counsel booths manned by prominent practical poultrymen. Anyone having problems to be discussed will be free to bring their questions to the counsel booth.

A special counsel booth will also be available for the ladies to discuss questions of purchase and use of poultry

products in the home. Both French and English workers will be available in the booths.

Special features in the exhibition hall will be:

1. Commercial exhibits.
2. Education exhibits provided by both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.
3. A layout of an egg-grading station.
4. Special demonstrations in grading dressed poultry.
5. Special display of eviscerated and cut-up poultry meats, as well as cooked meats.
6. The counsel booths will be located at various points in the hall.
7. Chick-sexing by plumage pattern will be demonstrated.
8. Egg grading and poultry meat grading.
9. Dried egg products, as being exported to Britain, will be displayed.
10. A sanitation and disease clinic will be available.
11. The special cookery demonstrations will be staged in the "Normandy Roof" room on two days only, Wednesday, November 25th, and Thursday, November 26th.

This educational exhibition will be unique in its presentation of facts pertaining to our poultry industry work. Do not miss the opportunity to see it and hear the discussions.

—W. A. Maw

HEALTHY PIGS . . .

(Continued from page 6)

(3) Adjust the lactating sow's diet so that it contains 15% of a protein supplement; continue the usual mineral supplement and cod liver or other fish oils.

(4) Wean pigs when about eight weeks of age, after they have had ample time to get accustomed to solid food. This is a critical time as set-backs due to intestinal disturbances are common. Reduce feed and give some cow's milk to combat diarrhoea; use a teaspoonful of Epsom salts per pig to overcome constipation.

(5) If, in spite of precautions, worm infections become evident, treat the animals when they are about 80 days old. Oil of chenopodium, 1 cc. in 1½ ounces of castor oil, is highly effective. If diagnosis is uncertain try the effect of worm treatment on one pig only at first.

(6) Never allow sore joints to develop through a lack of Vitamin D and minerals. Give additional cod liver oil if any signs of rickets occur.

(7) If haemorrhagic septicaemia (pneumonia), mange, erysipelas or contagious abortion is suspected, do not hesitate to call a veterinarian.

(8) Protein supplements for young growing pigs are as necessary for health as they are for profit; this is particularly true when skim-milk is not available.

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MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

30,000 MEMBERS OF CO-OP STORES

There are 365 consumer-owned retail stores in Canada. The membership is 30,000.

The annual business is between four and five million dollars.

Farm co-ops sold \$214,425,733 worth of produce and bought over \$20,000,000 worth of supplies last year.

These are some of the points of interest in the new pamphlet by J. E. O'Meara and J. M. Lalonde of the economics division of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

On the subject of consumer-owned stores, the pamphlet states:

"Concentration of consumers' stores appears in Eastern Canada. There are approximately 60 in the Maritime Provinces, about 100 in Quebec and 35 in Ontario. The remainder are in the Western Provinces. Co-operative purchasing of farm supplies in bulk or carload lots is, however, well advanced in the farming communities of the West. In Saskatchewan alone there are over 400 such associations which did a total business in 1940 of approximately 4¼ million dollars. A large percentage of this figure is made up of purchases and sales of gasoline and oil.

"Closely associated with the retail distributive societies in Canada are the wholesale societies which serve the retail outlets. Five such wholesales reported to the Co-operative Union of Canada in 1940 a total business of \$4,584,448."

The pamphlet is entitled, "Co-operation in Canada," and is recommended for anyone wanting a bird's-eye view of the Canadian movement in short form.

FERTILIZER BOOM

What a co-operative can do to educate a community in better farming practices is shown by the story of the achievement of Gracefield Farmers' Co-operative in increasing the use of fertilizer in that district. Organized four years ago, the co-op handled three tons of fertilizer in its first season, ten tons its second, twenty-two tons in its third and in the season just over sales of fertilizer had reached forty-five tons. That the co-op directors and the local agronomer pushed the campaign because they knew the fertilizer was much needed goes without saying, but it was co-operation that made it possible for them to do it.

PRO AND CON WITH THE CO-OPS

The co-operative movement is against human nature.

It is not the whole story to say that people are jealous and suspicious and mean. People can also be generous, loyal and trusting—on occasion. The presentation of the occasion is a matter of some importance and one which went by default in the past especially in those regions under the sway of individualism—where the trend is for the mean to get meaner and the weak to get more bitter.

Human nature is a many-sided affair.

The one way to make people more suspicious of each other is to take it for granted that they are capable of nothing better. It is the same with any shortcoming. The chief business of the devil is to keep people persuaded that they can't rise to anything better than the groove in which they find themselves.

This is the gospel of despair. At the opposite pole stands Christianity. Christianity—in which our movement finds its sources—is based absolutely upon the possibility of evoking the better self in men and claims that man is only truly enriched by an evocation of this better self. As with the person, so with the group: and the two efforts mutually aid each other toward the reality of a better person and a

better society.

The Goose Is Wise

So much for theory. If we look at the world of living creatures we find that Co-operation is not against nature human or otherwise. The geese and the mackerel are great co-operators, achieving many long journeys and marvels of navigation. The human family was obviously meant to be a co-operative unit wherein the members find their own in each others good.

Even on selfish grounds the charge falls down. For, when the first break is truly made with "mean and petty isolation" people begin to experience benefits from associative action.

Finally, to come down to business, co-operative business is steadily gaining throughout the free world. If it is really against human nature, how could this be?

"The people—the little people—do not trust each other, are divided among themselves and can amount to nothing. They must, above all, be confirmed in this belief. They can then be easily ruled by the supermen." This, with a few more flourishes, is the Nazi line.

—Maritime Co-operator

MARKET COMMENTS

The past month recorded a marked advance in prices of both cattle and hogs. This advance was from the low September prices. The reasons given for the low prices in September have been previously discussed. The rise is due in the case of cattle to revised price ceilings. In the case of hogs it is due to the new bacon contract.

The price ceilings have been in effect for one year. When they were first established it was suggested that this column might be discontinued. Price changes in the past month seem to indicate need for its continuance. Some changes in prices of farm products may be expected even with ceilings on retail prices. Changes may come about through bonuses on production where supply does not meet requirements. Changes in the other direction may occur when supply is abundant and no floor provided. A leading principle in arranging prices now is to bring forward the required supply.

New Ceiling On Beef

An advance in the ceiling on beef has been recently made. The main features of the new arrangement are, provision for an advance of \$1.50 per hundredweight, wholesale, increases at stated periods from December to April of four 50 cent increases, and an increase of 25 cents in May, 1943. The June price ceiling, \$2.25 above the November price, will remain the specific regulation. Drop in prices is provided against by provision for bringing into action the one authority now licensed to export. This agency may buy up the excess supply that might be exported under quota arrangements.

New Bacon Agreement

The new bacon agreement calls for sending overseas of 675,000,000 pounds the coming year. The price at seaboard is reported at \$21.75 as compared with that of the previous year, of \$19.77.

Trend of Prices

	October 1941	September 1942	October 1942
LIVE STOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.	9.30	9.70	10.20
Cows, good, per cwt.	5.62	8.00	8.25
Cows, common, per cwt.	4.58	6.32	6.60
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	3.85	5.42	5.75
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.00	14.25	14.75
Veal, common, per cwt.	10.40	12.62	13.40
Lambs, good, per cwt.	11.00	11.50	11.90
Lambs, common, per cwt.	9.00	9.50	10.50
Hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt.	15.00	15.60	16.35
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.33	0.35	0.35
Cheese, per lb.	0.18	0.20	0.20
Eggs, Grade A large, per doz.	0.44	0.43	0.50
Chickens, live 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.18	0.22	0.22
Chickens, dressed milk fed A per lb.	0.26½	0.30	0.30
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec, McIntosh, Extra fancy per box	2.25-2.50	—	2.25-2.50
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1 per 75 lb. bag	0.85-0.95	1.25	1.25-1.35
FEEDS:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00
Oil meal, per ton	(39%) 41.00	(38%) 44.00	(38%) 44.00

HOLSTEIN COW SETS NEW WORLD'S PEAK

Carnation Ormsby Madcap
Fayne Betters One-Year
Record by 3,337 Lbs.

Official all-time world's record for milk production for cows of any breed was shattered Thursday, when Carnation Ormsby Madcap Fayne, a Holstein-Friesian on the Carnation Milk Farm near Seattle, Washington, achieved the figure of 41,943.4. "Capper," as she is known on the farm, in the 365 days of her record gave almost 21 tons of milk. Her daily average was 115 pounds or 55

This production is the outgrowth of a scientific breeding and feeding program

You too, can
produce more
BUTTER and CHEESE
by *Balanced Feeding*



WAR DEMANDS
We have caused grave shortages of Butter and Cheese, both here in Canada and in Britain. Help produce more by feeding your cattle a balanced diet of SHERWIN - WILLIAMS LINSEED OIL MEAL which contains high-protein properties vital to producing greater fat content in milk.

Ask your dealer today for your free copy of our Linseed Oil Meal Feeding Chart.

Order **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**
LINSEED OIL MEAL

—from
**MONTREAL
GAZETTE**
MAY 22, 1942



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Flash

Macdonald Dosie 2nd, the Ayrshire cow bred and owned by Macdonald College, is at it again. She freshened on July 10, giving birth to another bull calf. During the first full month after freshening, she produced 2558 lbs. of milk, and during the second full month, she produced 2576 lbs. of milk. During the third full month (October 1942) she produced 2684 lbs., of milk, making a total from July 10, to October 31, of 9,076.3 lbs. She is being milked three times per day and her highest daily production to date is 94 lbs. of milk.

Macdonald Dosie 2nd made a two year old R.O.P. record on two milkings per day of 12,310 lbs. of milk and 508 lbs. of fat with a 4.13% test in 305 days. As a three year old, she started to milk and was soon producing over 70 lbs. per day. Consequently, she was milked three times per day and she finished in 365 days with a record of 20,148 lbs. of milk and 806 lbs. of fat with a test of 4%. This three year old record is the highest for her age and breed made in Canada. Her oldest son, Macdonald Dark Secret, is in service in the herd of Mr. F. Hungerbuhler, Carillon, Que., and her July born calf, Macdonald Dark Fashion, was sold to Mr. Arthur L. Melling, Foster, Que. These two sons are full brothers sired by Burnside Barr Fashion Plate, a son of Barr Peter Pan and out of Burnside Top Grade's Lovely, a daughter of Howie's Top Grade. Barr Peter Pan is a Preferential "one star" bull with 37

qualified daughters, which have made 50 R.O.P. records averaging 9,444 lbs. of milk, 382 lbs. of fat, 4.051½ in 321 days. Burnside Top Grade's Lovely has produced in nine lactations 90,044 lbs. of milk with an average test of 4.4% butterfat.

The dam of Macdonald 2nd was Macdonald Dosie, she being sired by a son of Macdonald Dorothy, whose life time record was 171,996 lbs. of milk and 7,309 lbs. of fat. Macdonald Dosie made a two year old R.O.P. record on two milkings per day and in 305 days of 9,544 lbs. of milk, 429 lbs. of fat with a 4.49% test. This cow was sold by Macdonald College at three years of age. Her dam, Bois de la Roche Dosie 3rd, however, is still in the herd and she has produced to date in seven lactation periods 78,374 lbs. of milk with an average test of 4.2% butterfat.

The Dosie family started in the Macdonald College herd when in 1933 Bois de la Roche Dosie 3rd was bought from W. W. Skinner of Senneville, Que. This cow was one of a number of daughters whose dam was Linnhead Dosie, she being selected in Scotland by Mr. Wm. Green-shields for Mr. Skinner's Bois de la Roche herd.

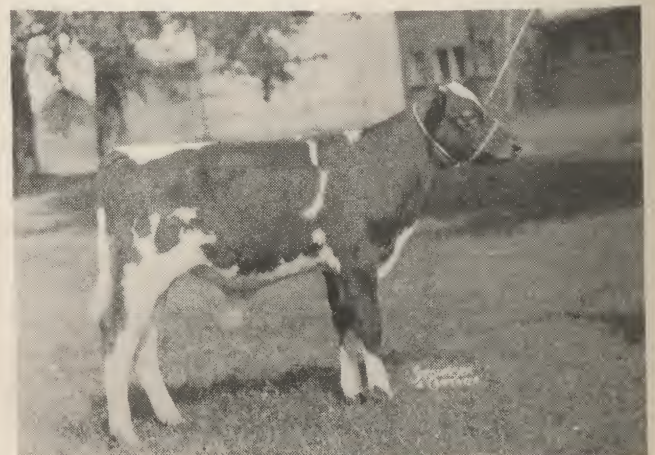
Linnhead Dosie was shown at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and as a four year old was made Reserve Grand Champion Ayrshire cow. The following year she won the aged cow class in milk and was made Grand Champion Ayrshire cow. Coming to Canada as a young cow, Linnhead Dosie, besides producing a number of first class daughters and winning championships, also produced in Canada 67,942 lbs. of milk in six lactation periods.

Thus families become established and the worth while ones carry on in respect to both type and production.



MACDONALD DOSIE 2nd.

Photo taken at 5 years of age after producing over 2½ tons of milk in the two months August and September, 1942.



MACDONALD DARK FASHION

Son of Macdonald Dosie 2nd, born July 10, 1942. Sold to Arthur L. Melling, Foster, Que.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

The Agricultural Programme in Quebec

by J. R. Proulx

Agriculture in the Province of Quebec is carried out to a great extent on mixed farms where crops are raised chiefly for feeding animals. The dairy industry has a prominent place and hogs, horses, sheep, poultry and some kinds of fur-bearing animals supply many sources of revenue and protect the business against drops in prices which may occasionally affect one or another product. These different crops are often supplemented by a cash crop such as purebred animals, seed grain, apples, tobacco, flax, small fruits, honey, maple products, etc. This diversified farming is attributable to the topography and the varied soils of the province, and in some measure to custom, since previous generations had to be self-sufficient in the days when agriculture was not so highly industrialized as at present and when commercial outlets were fewer.

Our Agricultural Domain

The total area of cultivated soils in the Province of Quebec is about 35,000,000 acres divided into three geographic regions. First we have the Laurentian plateau which occupies all the northern portion of the province and includes chiefly the regions of Lake St. John, Chicoutimi, Temiscaming and Abitibi; soil in these regions is very fertile, composed of alluvial clay and some sand. The climate is fairly rigorous but the growing season is not less than 120 days. The second region, the Laurentian plain, alluvial lowlands bordering the river above Quebec, is the oldest agricultural district. It is the most fertile and the most advanced in the province. The third region is the Appalachian plateau, comprising the Eastern Townships and the highlands of the lower St. Lawrence and Gaspé, with rough glacial soil on a cold and infertile subsoil. Nevertheless, the alluvial clays which are found in the many valleys and river banks of this district form an area of several million acres which can be farmed. The growing period is at least 120 days and may be as long as 150 days in the Eastern Townships. Of the 35,000,000 cultivable acres in Quebec about 10,000,000 are at present being farmed. There is still room in this province for colonization. There were 135,957 occupied farms in 1931; in 1941 there were 154,184, an increase of 14%.

Quebec Dairy Association

The members of this association, which was founded

in 1882 at St. Hyacinthe, were in reality the forerunners of the agronomic corps. The technique of dairy production in this province was still in an embryonic state and it was due to the efforts of this association that the use of the cream separator was introduced into Canada at Ste. Marie de Beauce in 1882. Until this time everyone made his own butter at home and it was delivered to the cities whenever it happened to be convenient, being taken sometimes more than 100 miles. A few cheese factories had been established before this, the first one at Dunham in 1865. In 1871 the Province of Quebec had only twenty-five dairies. Today there are 549 butter factories, 403 cheese factories, and 122 factories equipped for making both butter and cheese. The association modernized the manufacturing processes and made its influence felt in almost every sphere of agriculture. One of the chief activities to its credit was the foundation of the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe in 1894, a school which serves the whole province and which has been instrumental in building up our dairy industry.

The Agricultural Schools

Agricultural instruction in Quebec had a very modest beginning. A School of Agriculture was founded at Beaufort in 1832 with seven or eight scholars. It soon closed down from lack of support. It was not until 1859 that the first successful school of agriculture was founded—that of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière—which is still operating. Today our province boasts three magnificent institutions where advanced training in agriculture is given: Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, which is now the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Laval; Oka, Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Montreal; and Macdonald College, Faculty of Agriculture of McGill University. All three of these colleges have retained the two-year practical courses which were given before the organization of the corps of agronomists. With the first institution is affiliated the School of Fisheries, with the second, a School of Veterinary Medicine, and with the third, the Institute of Parasitology. Five intermediate schools also offer a two-year course to farmers' sons who wish to improve their knowledge of agricultural practices. In addition there are in the province thirteen regional agricultural schools to which young farmers can go in the slack season, and five agricultural orphanages.

The Agronomic Service

Since 1907 the agricultural colleges have prepared men to direct agriculture in this province through one or another of the six services of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Other graduates have gone into the Civil Service at Ottawa or have taken positions with private companies whose business has to do with agriculture. A few have established themselves on farms. It is interesting to note in passing that the agronomic service includes in its membership the Hon. Adelard Godbout, Minister of Agriculture and Premier of the Province, the Deputy and Associate Deputy Minister and the Deputy Minister of Colonization. From the ranks of the agronomic service have also come the Federal Minister of Agriculture, the Associate Deputy Minister and a considerable number of other officials. The Department of Agriculture at Quebec includes the following services, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Rural Economics and Extension. The latter service includes regional and divisional representatives who act as expert advisers to farmers, and show them how to put into practice the discoveries of the agricultural scientists.

Crops

According to the 1941 census the total value of field crops in the Province of Quebec is 110½ million dollars, more than \$9,000,000 more than shown in 1931. In the last ten years the area under cultivation has increased by 347,878 acres. Most of these crops will be fed to livestock. It must be admitted, however, that our field crop production are not always well organized. Areas sown to oats total 1,694,622 acres, barley, 144,373, acres and mixed grain, 191,376 and, in addition, 95,767 acres of buckwheat and 29,624 acres of wheat. Hay is grown on almost 4,000,000 acres. These are the principal crops of Quebec. The growing of "special" crops has increased considerably in the last few years, particularly market gardening, which is carried on in the vicinity of cities, and apple growing in the regions of St. Hilaire, Rougemont, Abbotsford, Frelighsburg and St. Gregoire. The growing of cigarette tobacco

is a development in the Joliette region. There has been a great increase in the production of flax, the fibre and oil of which are used in war industries. There were 4,000 acres in flax in 1939, 15,000 in 1940, 27,000 in 1941 and 31,000 in 1942. A flax school has been founded in Plessisville and Co-operative flax mills are in operation in the counties of Rimouski, Montmagny, St. John and Laval. A beet sugar refinery is being built at St. Hilaire, near which it is hoped to grow sugar beets on a large scale.

Animal Products

The total value of livestock on Quebec farms in 1941 was 110½ million dollars; dairy cattle, \$51,541,605, horses, \$36,944,103, hogs, \$7,620,447, sheep, \$2,786,891, poultry, \$4,562,000. There has been an increase in the value of all types of livestock except sheep and poultry. The Provincial Department of Agriculture is keenly interested in the dairy industry, as is evidenced by its programme of tuberculosis testing and its inspection service. It contributes to the organization of good butter and cheese factories and urges the farmers to develop the productive capacity of their herds by proper selection, rational feeding and by its postal R.O.P., of which it assumes practically all costs.

Since the first year of the war several factories in Quebec were diverted into the production of cheese rather than of butter, at a time when we had an abundance of butter and an insufficient amount of cheese to fill the requirement of the export market. A provincial bonus was added to the federal bonus on quality cheese to encourage a greater production of this product and to improve its quality. In 1939 we produced 28,569,124 pounds of cheese, in 1940, 35,641,942 lbs., in 1941, 36,769,053 pounds and for the first nine months of 1942 the Province of Quebec has already put 52,974,253 lbs. on the market. In addition to producing a large proportion of our export cheese, Quebec also produces every year more than 86½ million pounds of butter and more than 1,000,000,000 lbs. of milk sold as fluid milk. Although these products do not go



directly to our overseas allies, they feed the Canadian people, civilians engaged in war industries, as well as Canadian soldiers and others who are stationed in Canada. The need for evaporated milk for feeding our troops and those of our allies has brought about a rapid expansion of this industry in our province. In round figures we produced only 5,000,000 lbs. of evaporated milk in 1939, but this rose to 20,000,000 lbs. in 1940, 47,000,000 lbs. in 1941 and 45,000,000 lbs. for the first nine months of 1942.

In common with the other provinces, Quebec has contributed to our contracts with England by increasing its hog population. Our shipments of hogs sold according to grading regulations were 283,087 head in 1938, 336,575 in 1939, 524,498 in 1940 and 450,840 in 1941. These shipments do not represent our entire production for a considerable number of animals were sold locally without passing through the stockyards. It is estimated that not less than 100,000 hogs are sold thus every year in Montreal alone. Although shipments to market in 1941 were less than those in the previous year they were still 59% higher than in 1938, the year before the war. This slight reduction can be attributed to the scarcity of grain caused by a dry season and to the high price of feed in relation to that of bacon, a circumstance which caused many farmers to get rid of some of their brood sows. This policy had its effect on the shipments in 1942. For this reason the Department of Agriculture has endeavoured to increase the hog population on certain farms by offering assistance to farmers who are willing to buy one or more brood sows on the public markets. A considerable number of farmers took advantage of this offer.

The 1931 census reported 733,684 head of sheep on farms in Quebec. In 1941 there were only 527,499. However, at the present time there is an increased interest being shown in sheep in view of the higher prices for meat in general and the urgent need in the country for wool. There are only 51,537 farms in Quebec on which sheep are kept. In order to increase this number the Department of Agriculture offered help to farmers last year and again this year which enabled them to buy good ewe lambs. Transportation charges were paid by the Federal Government. This type of assistance was greatly appreciated by the farming communities and this year it is not possible to find enough ewe lambs on the market to fill all the requests for them.



The "Canadian" breed is the only one that originated on this continent.

Poultry

Poultry on Quebec farms are valued at 41½ million dollars and our total production of eggs is about 36,000,000 dozen annually, which is not enough to satisfy the market demand. However, since prices have been maintained at a high level there is a tendency to increase the number of hens kept. Certified co-operative hatcheries in Quebec hatched about 4,000,000 chicks last spring. Poultry meat is a valuable substitute for other meats which have become scarce and several regions which formerly bought considerable quantities of dressed fowls from outside the province are becoming self sufficient.

In closing it should be pointed out that the co-operative idea is taking hold in the Province of Quebec and our farmers are finding many new adaptations of this formula. Credit unions, purchasing and selling co-operatives have increased everywhere. They are trying to improve methods of buying, of production, of processing and of marketing. In the short space of six years our co-operative societies have increased 250%. Their 32,384 members represented 23% of the rural population in 1941. Last year the sales of the Co-operative Fédérée amounted to \$17,750,000 and the number of affiliated societies rose from 49 in 1931 to 244 in 1941.

This brief summary of the agricultural situation in Quebec has given a necessarily rapid survey of our principal agricultural productions, particularly with reference to war-time needs. Every effort is being made to bring about an all out effort on the part of our farmers to hasten victory and at the same time to supply the domestic market and prepare for the agricultural needs of the post-war period.

When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers are therefore the founders of human civilization.

—DANIEL WEBSTER.

The agricultural population produces the bravest men, the most valiant soldiers, and a class of citizens the least given of all to evil designs.

—CATO.

Sherbrooke's Beef Show

They raise good beef cattle in the Eastern Townships, and the best of it was on parade at Sherbrooke last month when the yearly Fat Stock Show and Sale was held on the 14th, 15th and 16th of October.

Ross Edwards, 17 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Edwards, Hillhurst, proved that he has an eye for cattle and knows how to breed and feed them. His 980 pound Shorthorn steer, raised and fitted by himself, was Grand Champion of the show, and won for his owner, beside first prize in his class, the special prizes offered by Canada Packers Limited and the Quebec Shorthorn Breeders' Association. For his handling of his animal in the ring Edwards was also awarded the Showmanship Prize.

The Grand Champion was sired by Brawith Victor, a bull owned by Mr. E. Hooper. Brawith Victor is a son of the imported bull, Brawith Boy, who was brought over from Scotland to continue his good work in this country. Inasmuch as the Edwards family have been raising beef cattle for only a short time (they switched from Jerseys

two years ago) this victory over veteran cattlemen by such a young breeder is something to be proud of.

Taken as a whole this year's show was the best yet. For the first time all exhibits were home-bred; no imported animals were at the show. Ninety-five beef cattle, two hundred and twenty market lambs and one hundred and twenty bacon hogs were brought to the show, but not all of them were to be seen in the ring. The directors of the show are determined that its reputation for high quality stock shall be maintained, and appoint a committee from members of the meat trade to look over all the entries before the judging. This committee was severe in its culling, with the result that no animal who was not up to standard was allowed to appear before the judges.

One factor which contributes in large measure to the success of these shows is the generous financial support given by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The grant from the Department was increased this year, and assurance was given during the show that the Department would continue its support next year.



CHAMPIONS ALL

Upper left: The Grand Champion of the show, which sold for \$1.86 a pound. *Lower left:* The Champion Hereford was a beautiful specimen. *Lower right:* The best Angus steer. *Upper right:* Spectators took a lively interest in the judging. *Centre:* The Champion wether.

N. G. Bennett of Bury showed the Reserve Champion, a fine Shorthorn steer which was a son of Paymaster Prince, who sired Clayton Shearman's grand champion of last year's show. C. D. French had the best Hereford and Howard Murray took the ribbon for the best Aberdeen Angus steer.

Market Lambs and Bacon Hogs

H. B. Norris showed the grand champion wether, and Mrs. B. M. Hallward had reserve. Norris also took first prize for the best pen of four, and Howard Murray had the best pen of eight. The general quality of the lambs at the show this year was particularly high, a statement which will be agreed with by all who had a chance to see them.

By showing the best pen of three hogs N. G. Bennett won permanent possession of the Canada Packer's Challenge Cup, this being the third year he has won this class. The cup was presented at a banquet arranged by the exhibitors at the New Sherbrooke Hotel where all the special prizes were presented. Albert Cayer of Hillhurst showed the best lot of five hogs with Bennett in second place.

Sale Prices Break Records

At the auction sale the T. Eaton Company paid \$1.86 a pound for the grand champion steer, 95c for the reserve champion, 78c for the champion Hereford and \$2.05 for the champion wether. Swift Canadian Company bought the reserve champion for \$1.70. In every class, cattle, sheep and hogs, the prices paid at this year's sale were up over those of last year, and the average price, not including the champions, was for beef cattle, 22c; for hogs, 30½c, and for market lambs, 24c. The buyers found the general quality of the stock to be better than usual and the breeders had little complaint to make about the prices they received. Firms buying included the T. Eaton Company, which bought four champions, Canada Packers, 131 head, Wilsil Ltd., 83 head, Swift Canadian Company, 72 head, Morantz Beef Company, 64 head, and the champion Angus steer, Modern Packers, 41 head, Steinbergs, Dominion Stores, Pesner Brothers, Thrift-Stop and Shop and many others.

The sale was opened officially by Mayor Ross and J. S. Bourque, M.L.A. for Sherbrooke, and Ray Demers was once again the auctioneer. A new departure this year was the use of a standard brand mark, "Shebrooke W. F.", which appears on all cuts of meat advertised and sold as having been bought at the Fat Stock Sale. Sales above the ceiling price were permitted by special action of the War-time Prices and Trade Board.

JUSTICE

"One day," said the old countryman from the hills, who was on trial for murder, "when my rheumatism was pestering me, and my daughter had just eloped with a good-for-nothin' scalawag, and my barn had burned down and I lost both my mules, and my best old sow got the cholera and died, and I just heard they had foreclosed the mortgage and the sheriff was lookin' for me, I told my troubles to one of these here optimists, and he said: 'Cheer up, old top, the worst is yet to come!' So I shot him."

We Can Avoid Butter Rationing

After three years of war products of animal origin are still in greatest demand as far as agricultural products are concerned, both in Canada and in Great Britain. Both the Federal and the Provincial Governments have asked Canadian farmers to produce more bacon, milk, cheese, eggs and all kinds of meat so that our contracts with Britain can be filled and still leave a surplus for the needs of the home market.

As far as dairy products are concerned, these contracts have been filled to the letter. The first contract between London and Ottawa for the 12 months ending March 31, 1941, called for us to deliver 78,400,000 pounds of cheese to Great Britain. We sent 93,000,000. The next year we were asked for at least 112,000,000 pounds and we sent 115,000,000 pounds, in spite of unusually dry weather in Quebec and Ontario that season, where more than nine-tenths of Canadian production originates. This year's contracted total of 125,000,000 pounds was passed by September 1st, by several millions of pounds. In addition, we have shipped all the evaporated milk and condensed milk we were asked for.

Canadian farmers, and particularly Quebec farmers, may well be proud of their record, made in spite of a heavy drain on their available labour by the needs of the armed forces and the munition plants.

However, it appears that butter may be scarce this winter and next spring, unless we do something to prevent it. To help understand why, let us look at some figures for a moment.

Butter and Cheese Production

	1941	1942	Change, %
Canada			
Butter	201,729,921	195,777,637	-3
Cheese	99,643,147	141,449,637	+42
Quebec			
Butter	52,070,000	46,683,389	-10.3
Cheese	25,380,027	43,754,633	+72.4

As these figures show, cheese production in 1942 accounted for a much greater amount of our total milk production than in 1941, with a drop in the amount of butter made, and this occurred at a time of considerably increased milk production. This increase in the amount of cheese made is quite in order, since last year, while we had butter in abundance, we had not enough cheese to satisfy the export market. But the situation has changed. Now we have plenty of cheese but not enough butter. At the first of September this year butter stocks were about 13,000,000 pounds less; 6,500,000 pounds in Quebec alone. At the same time, consumption of butter has increased about 2%, thanks to increased employment and greater industrial activity.

We must make up this shortage, by increasing butter production wherever possible, and by stepping up milk production during the winter. If this is done we should be

able to prevent the rationing of butter, one of our most common foods.

Butter and cheese production can be brought into balance with each other if combined butter and cheese factories will make butter only, during the winter. It is difficult in any case to make good cheese during the winter months, as is proved by the large amount of No. 2 cheese turned out in the past during the winter. The federal bonus of 6 cents offered for every pound of fat made into butter should help our dairymen to decide to put their efforts into making more butter this winter, and less cheese.

In an effort to avert a shortage, we would ask farmers not to be too anxious to get rid of animals that are still capable of a satisfactory production. The hay and grain crops are excellent this year and it should be easily possible to keep the cows milking a month longer than usual. See that they have good quarters, keep them out of cold rains and keep them in the barn in cold weather. Take every means possible to get a bigger milk flow, and see that the butterfactory is kept supplied.

There is no intention of making a general change-over from cheese to butter production. If we can increase, even a little, the average production of every cow, and turn this increase into butter, we shall have done enough.

R. Dionne in "Quebec Laitier"

Something New in Education

The Provincial Government is alert to the need for education in farming for the young people of rural Quebec, and the widespread network of agricultural schools gives instruction each year in elementary agriculture to about 1400 young farmers.

But until last year nothing had been done for young girls to give them instruction along the same lines as that offered to their brothers. It would seem reasonable that girls who will eventually become wives of young farmers should know something of their future husbands' business, and this year something entirely new has been attempted.

Just recently 43 young women, daughters of farmers in the districts of Saguenay, Chicoutimi and Lake St. John finished a four-month course in Agriculture at Chicoutimi. While they were at school they took the same subjects, under the same teachers, as the boys do in the winter time, with a few additional ones. They learned something of cooking and sewing, how to do canning and preserving, how to look after bees. They were taught to look after hens, and learned the elements of horticulture, floriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming. They were shown how to keep farm accounts and were taught the principles of co-operation. In a word, they learned all the things that farmers' wives should know.

The experiment was a complete success and it is hoped that next summer it can be tried out in other districts of the province.

MORE SHEEP NOW ASSURED

One million more sheep and 7,000,000 pounds additional wool production appeared assured for Canada next year as a sturdy slap to enemies who seek to cut off essential supplies reaching the Dominion.

James A. Telfer, assistant chief of the Agriculture Department Production Services and in charge of sheep and wool production, states he believes the sheep expansion campaign launched by the Dominion Government and the provinces early this year would succeed.

At Dec. 1 last there were 2,824,500 sheep in Canada. After the Spring lambing season this total had been increased by about 80 percent. Reports of sheep marketings received by the Agriculture Department indicated that farmers had responded to the Government suggestion to hold their ewe lambs to increase their flocks.

"It certainly appears as if we will have 4,000,000 sheep—a record number—for shearing in 1943", said Mr. Telfer. "The farmers have done a good job. If they continue to maintain their flocks, a sheep population of 5,500,000 is possible in 1944."



The sheep shown at Sherbrooke this fall were uniformly good. These are the first eight in order of merit.

Labor for Lumberwoods

From all the information that can be gathered it would seem that farmers where possible should help in overcoming the shortage of labor in the lumberwoods this winter. In doing so they will not lose their standing so far as the preference which is given to farmers who are rendering a greater service on the farm than they could in the active service force, provided of course they plan to return to the farm in the spring. Farmers or farm hands who are anticipating going into the lumberwoods will be busier now in doing things than can be done this fall, such as plowing and putting the machinery in condition, so that there will be no undue delay next spring.

A famous and beautiful actress at a dinner party was placed beside a visiting African potentate. She exerted herself to the utmost to entertain her dusky partner. At the close of the dinner he sighed and said, "Madam, if only you were black and fat you would be irresistible!"



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

SCHOOL FAIRS

by Roberta A. Scott

School Fairs have been common events in the rural districts of Quebec since 1912. Those who have attended them have been impressed not only by the work which the children have done but also by the keen competition and good sportsmanship which has been shown.

These fairs require a great deal of thought, organization and preparation to make them a success. The present scheme involves the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, parents, teachers and interested contributors such as Women's Institutes. This co-operation is required not only for the day of the fair but throughout the year. The actual exhibits represent the plans and ideals attempted by the pupils during the year.

Each fair has its own program planned according to the needs of its community. Some include special contests such as school parades, cake judging, sewing on buttons, darning and many others. If the children are interested and take part they will find a benefit not only from the prize money,—should they be fortunate enough to win,—but from the practical experience gained. They teach purpose; they encourage persistent effort; they demand careful thought; they require ability to follow directions which demand close attention and concentration; they teach self control and fair play; they enlarge social vision; they give a better perspective and, lastly, they show the value of labour and the shallowness of luck.

There are many prizes offered at School Fairs and this is only right. It encourages the exhibitor to see a prize tag on his exhibit and it stimulates him to try again.

The exhibits at any fair should be so practical that everyone will go home to do better work and do it more easily. Every exhibitor should get an intelligent understanding of the points which the judges take into account.

With this in mind the Prize List should be read with as much care as is put into its preparation. Provide what is asked for and unless the local committee has made allowance for special prizes, don't bring extra exhibits along except for exhibition purposes.

If this exhibit is in cookery, make sure the basic recipe is followed. Don't wait until the last minute and then be disappointed because the product is a failure. In the rush you might have omitted some of the ingredients. Here are a few pointers which may be of use:

1. Read your prize list carefully and exhibit what is asked for.

2. Set a high standard for your exhibits. Plan ahead instead of leaving work to the last minute.
3. Be on time with your exhibits. Give the judges a chance.
4. Don't give up if you don't win a prize. Strive to improve your work and then you will have the satisfaction of high quality.

The real motive back of all competition is to create a desire for improved standards of living and methods of work. The School Fair gathers up results and then gives enthusiasm, encouragement and definite direction for bigger and better fairs.

Q.W.I. NOTES

Argenteuil County

Jerusalem-Bethany, Upper Lachute and Brownsburg Branches have been busy making quilts and housewives for the Red Cross. Brownsburg Branch is sponsoring a special film entertainment at the Capitol Theatre in aid of overseas funds. Lakefield held a linen "shower" for a future Bride. Rev. T. J. H. Rich was the special speaker at the last meet- Brownsburg donated twelve prizes to the local school. ing of this Branch.

Huntingdon and Chateaugay Counties

This County held a School Fair in connection with the Calf Club. Dundee and Howick Branches appointed representatives in the War Savings Campaign. Aubrey-Riverfield is offering prizes in the local school. Howick had a paper on Bible Study in the Schools, with an address by Principal Nish of the High School on Adult Education.

Montcalm County

Rawdon Branch held a very successful sale of home-cooking in connection with a garden party, the former in the Anglican Hall, and the latter with Mrs. George Robinson and Miss Daly as hostesses in Miss Daly's Garden. This County has already donated over \$70 to the Christmas fund for local boys in the Services.

Richmond County

Richmond Hill Branch has been working for the Red Cross and plans to hold a chicken-pie supper to raise funds. Cleveland Branch held a food sale and pie contest with prizes. The pies were sold at 5 cents a cut, realizing nearly \$6.00. Quilts, knitting and sewing occupied the members. A paper on the value of Vocational Schools was read.

Rouville County

The speaker in Abbotsford Branch was Rev. W. A. Hamilton, his subject, Lumber in Wartime. Books were collected for the Navy Signaller's School, and slab chocolate was also sent to the Navy.

Stanstead County

At its quarterly meeting Stanstead County made arrangements for operating the dining-hall at the County fair. Assistance was planned for the School Fair. A report on the Conference on Adult Education held at Ayer's Cliff was given where the subject of public health services was discussed. The guest speaker was Miss Mackenzie of Montreal, who gave an interesting address on Education. This County sent Bundles to Britain as a part of its war work.

Sherbrooke County

Ascot Branch had as speaker Mr. Robert Taylor of the Rural Adult Education Service who spoke on National Films as a community project. Ascot and Belvedere Branch co-operated in the canning of fruit for overseas, Ascot's share being 10 pounds of sugar. Plans for the catering for the annual Ploughmen's Banquet occupied a share of the time, and a splendid Red Cross report added to the interest. Belvedere Branch voted \$3.00 for school prizes. A vegetable contest was held, with prizes, the vegetables going afterwards to the Sherbrooke Hospital. Mr. W. S. Richardson of Lennoxville Experimental Farm was the guest speaker, his topic, "What Benefit is the Experimental Farm to the Small Farm." Two hundred and forty tins of apple were canned for the Red Cross and plans made for Xmas boxes for local boys in the Services. Brompton Road sent 2 quilts, 8 kits for baby, 6 knitted, 18 sewed articles, 1 layette, 20 housewives, 12 Comfort Bags, 3 dozen towels, and 5 boxes overseas. Orford Branch had a paper on Flag Etiquette read by Mrs. M. Ross. The Red Cross report included ten knitted articles.

Gatineau County

The meeting at Aylmer East took the form of a picnic in August. In September the annual canning for hot school lunches was done, two hundred cans of tomato soup resulting from this effort. Members of the Branch arranged the exhibit of the W. I. at the County Fair, showing methods of food conservation in war time. Breckenridge held a flower contest, the prize going to Mrs. G. Fuller. A quiz contest was won by Mrs. Hardman. Conservation of sugar was a subject of study in Eardley Branch, a sugarless cake-contest being a feature. Price ceiling was studied and the new ration book explained. Rupert Branch met in a quilting bee and listened to a talk on The Woman's Auxiliary Forces by Mrs. Lynch. Wakefield Branch distributed War Savings Stamps folders among the members, and planned a quilting bee. Wright Branch held a successful social gathering, the proceeds going for Red Cross work. A box of books was donated for soldiers' use and materials for quilts, ditty bags and soldiers boxes were donated. The special speaker was Rev. Roy Schippling, his subject "The New Christian Order."

Pontiac County

Elmside Branch sponsored the annual County School Fair. About one hundred pupils were present, and four hundred entries registered. A number of prominent speakers

were present and addressed the gathering. The programme included a public speaking contest, with sports and prize-giving.

Beech Grove Branch had a paper on serving vegetables, with recipes exchanged. Sheets were donated for Russian Relief. Elmside had a paper on woman educators. This Branch raised \$13.00 at a social evening, to be used for boxes for overseas. Bristol Busy Bees discussed the frequent changes of school text books in Canada. The members assisted in salvage collection, and held a quilting-party. Wyman had a paper on cereals and discussed the use of fruits and vegetables in the diet. Dr. Hudson of Quyon addressed the Branch on health subjects. The Branch at Shawville was interested in a lunch-room conducted there during the County Fair. This Branch contributed generously towards the equipment of the Community Hospital in children's requirements and sent \$8.00 to the Children's War Victim Fund. At a special meeting of the Branch speakers were Miss Burnell, Miss Plant and Mr. H. H. Drummond, who gave instructive talks on the work of the Wartime Priecs and Trade Board. Clarendon's meeting was social in character and was much enjoyed. The Branch at Stark's Corners heard an address by Mr. W. A. Hodgins on "Pioneer Days in the District". A Grandmothers' day was held, when gifts were presented to the guests.

—M. Elizabeth McCurdy.

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

With over 75 in attendance, the annual supper-banquet for the Farm and Home Beautification Competition, sponsored by the Women's Institutes of Pontiac County with the co-operation of the Farmer's Magazine, Toronto, was held in the Sunday School Rooms of St. Andrew's United Church, Bristol. Supper was served by the Women's Association led by the president, Miss Emma Meldrum.

The country president, Mrs. W. J. Murray presided for the toast list and speeches, interspersed with songs. Mrs. F. Armstrong was accompanist. Those who spoke in proposing or responding to toasts were Messrs. S. Wyman MacKechnie, mayor of South Onslow, Neil Drummond, B.S.A.; R. W. Hodgins, Jas. W. Campbell, C. B. Dalton, B.S.A., Misses Emma Meldrum and Abbie Pritchard. Special speakers were Mr. Leslie Dean, acting pastor of the church, Mr. E. C. Lawn, M.L.A., and Mr. W. R. MacDonald, M.P. A humorous reading was given by Mrs. Secil Sly.

Prizes of money and commercial articles were awarded to the following: S. W. MacKechnie, James McCredie, Jno. R. McDowell, Mrs. W. D. Campbell, Secil Sly, L. A. Smart, H. H. Walsh, Claude Elliott, Harry Hodgins, Lee Hodgins, George Russell, and Miss Abbie Pritchard. Owing to the scarcity of metals, the gate signs given by the Farmer's Magazine will not be available this year, not until after the war. The programme closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

ONTARIO'S PUBLICITY SCHEME

We are ever mindful of the far reaching influence of publicity in furthering the work of the organization.

Countrywomen of "goodwill and understanding" are needed, as they were forty-five years ago, to maintain the aims and objects for which we were founded. A programme that places emphasis "on the understanding of human beings and their relationships, the artistry of housing, foods and clothing, and the social and economic factors harmonizing community and home life" is one for both peace and wartime.

Personal Publicity

"All Out For Victory" is the theme upon which Institute activities across Canada are based by the F.W.I.C. for the biennial term of 1941-43. If we believe in the Institute movement, now is the time to prove our worth. Let each Institute member make publicity her personal concern. These suggestions may be helpful:

Live your two-fold motto.

Be mindful of the aims and ideals of the Institute as a rural organization.

Keep the Institute Ode meaningful, that each member "shall seek the common weal, the good of all mankind".

Show your loyalty by being regular in attendance at meetings.

Enlist new members.

Be willing to give service when called upon.

Wear the Institute Pin.

Support the Institute programme.

Be ready and willing to co-operate through the Institute with other organizations in special undertakings.

Be informed,—know the Hand Book, read the "Home and Country" and keep it for reference.

Remember that the Institute is a great friendship club,—be courteous and kind.

In your war effort, do your part with a determination to make each day count as one day nearer to victory.

Publicity Conveners

The study of publicity methods can be most interesting. It is so important for the publicity convener to study the art of putting things across, upon which success or failure so much depends. This study is commended to all Institute, District and Area Conveners.

In choosing a publicity convener, if she has been a correspondent for her local newspaper, so much the better, for she will have learned that a capacity for making friends is valuable.

First the convener must know the history, aims and objects of the Women's Institute.

Then, those wise in publicity counsel tell us it is necessary to know how to capture the attention, enlist the interest, and set in motion the will of those with whom achievement rests.

Possibly the three most recognized means of publicity are: public speaking, the press, and the radio.

Little need be said about the value of public speaking. This, the oldest of methods, has been to the fore in the Women's Institute. Stress may be placed on the cultivation of the speaking voice and the aim for communion of interest with the audience.

Recognizing that the newspaper is possibly our most valuable agency for publicity, every Institute should count the goodwill of the local newspaper as one of its most valuable assets.

We are becoming increasingly aware of the value of radio, and, while it is used chiefly to publicize forthcoming events, this medium should not be overlooked and its greater use encouraged.

Publicity Rulings

1. Plan a worth-while programme; have something worth publicizing.

2. Know what is news and send in your material when it is news.

3. Keep in mind that the press will appreciate neatly written, or if possible typed, double spaced and on one side of the paper only, with the topic indicated in the upper left-hand corner, and in the upper right-hand corner your name, address and telephone number. (This information is required by newspapers). Names should be accurate and should include initials.

4. When it is expected that a reporter will cover the major events of a meeting, the publicity convener should see that a programme is sent to the newspaper office well in advance, giving the date, hour, and subject of the meeting, accompanying it with a card of admission, if necessary, or a complimentary ticket for the luncheon, dinner or other event.

5. When reporters attend meetings, make sure that there is a press table for their convenience near the speaker's platform.

6. Make a scrap book of the clippings of Institute news.

7. Institute publicity conveners should report the year's activities to the District convener of publicity, who in turn sends her report to the Area Convener, who sends hers to the Provincial Convener.

Let us not be content with the publicity the work of our country woman's movement has received in the past, but keep in mind that the extent of our progress and true worth will be measured by what we render and contribute as individual Women's Institute members in meeting the challenge we accepted some forty-five years ago.

A little city boy on his first visit to the country came running in to his mother in great excitement. "Mummy," he cried, "they have a man here who makes horses. He has one almost finished — he was just nailing on his hind feet when I saw him!"

PUBLICITY NUMBER

Women's Institutes on Parade

There is a certain group of people in the world who claim to believe that there is no such thing as sound unless there are ears to hear it. Music does not exist except it has an audience. Noise, whether in harmony or discord, must register in organs of hearing or be entirely lost.

Without disputing this belief, it may be said with certainty that deeds of service intended to improve life and raise its standards only half serve their purpose unless they become known to as large a number of people as possible. To "let your light shine before men" is an example long commended to workers and for the best of reasons that good works may be seen and followed by those who come after.

It is now nearly twenty-five years since Quebec Women's Institutes placed the department of Publicity among its projects. It was shortly after the first convener, Mrs. W. S. Armitage, laid aside her task, in 1923, that an annual schedule calling for weekly articles publicizing the work of the Q. W. I. was adopted, with a mailing list covering most of the larger daily and weekly newspapers in Quebec, some in the Maritimes and Ontario.

Since that time every week in each year has seen a brief and timely article, describing some outstanding feature of Institute work, written and mailed to Macdonald College, where it is mimeographed in sufficient quantities to send a copy to each paper on the mailing list early the following week.

Several years ago a questionnaire was sent out to each of these publications, asking if the Institute material could be used. In every case the reply was to the effect that the material was always welcome and would be used in so far as it was in accord with the general policy of the paper. In no case has the W. I. news ever been treated as "dead-head advertising," as too often is the case with publicity material when not suitable. To these publications the Quebec Women's Institutes will be forever grateful for having been able to find in the story of their doings real news interest and news value.

Several requests have been received for W. I. publicity material, among them from the Municipal Review of Canada, Columbia University and Press News, Ltd. Through the latter means, co-operation between the W. I. and the CBC has been established with excellent results.

Quebec Women's Institutes were the first in Canada to establish an official organ of their own. Quebec Home and Country made a place for itself, not only in the Q. W. I., but also in the whole of Canada, and copies of it were sent monthly to every country in the world where an organization of rural women existed, forming a tie which even the awful happenings of a world war have not been able to break.

A strong and united effort was needed to make the magazine self-supporting without the financial help of advertising, but this was accomplished just prior to the merging of the Quebec organ into the Federated venture.

The tide of the publicity effort of Quebec Women's Institutes took a happier turn when Macdonald College Journal generously granted space in its pages for the stories of the manifold activities in the Institutes. Not only this, but the members are broadening the scope of their vision through the reports of the work of sister organizations throughout the great world of rural women's influence.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND

Letters from England are opened with anticipation these days. The ties of friendship which unite English and Canadian women were never stronger. It is an inspiration to us, so far from the battle front, to read between the lines their stories of courage and faith.

Mrs. Charles Russell, Letter Friend secretary, writes, "Life goes on very normally still, in spite of the continued and further restrictions necessary, both for the increasing war effort and because of the spread of the war to the Far East . . ."

"I think you may be interested to hear the results of the work of preservation of surplus fruit in the villages last summer, undertaken by the Institutes. A total of 1,764 tons of fruit was preserved. In my county of Essex we had 200 centres and managed to preserve 102 tons, 1 cwt. of fruit. The jam we made actually provided a years ration for 13,013 persons. We are already preparing for the next season's work.

We are as well very busy preparing for discussions throughout the Institutes of all the Post War problems we must face and it is most interesting, and even exciting, to find, as we do, the real interest that members are taking in these discussions."

Seeds Have Arrived

Miss Edith Walker, Agricultural Secretary N.F.W.I., writes to thank Ontario Institutes for seeds,—“I find it very difficult to convey to you how much these gifts of seeds are appreciated by people over here. The idea behind the gift of Canadian country people helping the country people of England to feed themselves, has captured the imagination of everyone. People enjoy saying, 'You must have some of our beans or peas to-day. The seeds came from Canada'; and so the food is doubly appreciated.

If it is at all possible, please continue to send us these seeds. In the meantime, will you please make sure that your Institutes know of our deep gratitude and appreciation of what they have already sent us."

—From Ontario Home and Country.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

All things come to him who waits—except the threshers! We've been waiting for weeks but someone else always seems to have priority rights. Maybe next year the last shall be first. At least it is a relief to know that the outfit is trying to save gas and rubber by threshing all one district before moving on. But it will be a relief when we can stop buying every bit of grain for the stock. To have to buy with grain in the mows shows one what frozen assets are like.

* * *

We also got a chance to see how important it is to have your ration book number in a safe place. A neighbour had the misfortune of having the puppy get hold of one. It removed the name and number and all the number four coupons. If he can't get a new book without the number, the dog ate part of his sugar and tea and nobody knows what else if the other coupons are used later, maybe a leg off a pair of trousers. So write down your number elsewhere as well as take good care of your book.

In regard to rationing, it may be a good idea for after the war to continue having a board decide whether or not a farmer's operations justify the purchase of any type of new machinery. Such a plan might keep some men from investing too heavily in tools which they do not use enough to make them profitable.

* * *

We couldn't understand why the price of hogs dropped this fall just when we were due to be short on filling our contract to Britain. Now it looks as if it was because the packers knew there was to be an increase in price on the next contract. By dropping the price beforehand they were able to raise it again after the increase was announced to make it appear as if they were passing the increase on to the farmers. In reality they'll be paying the same price. This camouflage won't fool the farmers, though, and unless it is corrected, we won't get the pork we need. If the Government learnt the lesson taught by the imports of hogs from the United States a few years ago, they won't waste any time. Sows must be bred long before hogs go to market.

* * *

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Now is the time to be thinking about next summer's pasture and how to make it better than this summer's. One way is to use some fertilizer on spots where there is a fair sod. Up in Ontario, though, they say that it pays better to re-seed if the stand is thin than to thicken it with fertilizer. Somehow we rather agree with the idea. They also suggest a heavy seeding of mixed grasses. Certainly we have been disappointed with the catch from 20 lbs. per acre on pasture plots. But where there is some grass, fertilizer will give a quick increase for a small amount of labour. Next year we'd like to try some fall rye or oats and rye sown in August to bring better pasture for October. We managed to get along fairly well until then this year but after that there was a drop in milk. There wasn't enough stock to open the silo in warm weather. Some turnips would have come in handy but the labour to handle them was lacking. The rye should bridge the gap with a small labour requirement.

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PARENTS AND CHILDREN

by Mary Avison

This column will welcome comments or questions on the problems it deals with, or on others that arise in every normal home.

WHOSE CHILD?

In these days — when of necessity many children are being brought up with father away on account of the war — we become aware of the problems and the loss to the child that result from being raised by one parent only. To those mothers who are carrying on under such separation and are doing all they can to fill the place of both father and mother, there is no need to point out the problems, for they are surely aware of them. One can only offer encouragement of their efforts, praise for their wisdom where they are successful and the assurance that the influence of a father absent because he is doing a real job and setting a fine example of devotion, patriotism and courage, is often a stronger influence for good in the life of a child than if he were at home.

But many of us need to be reminded that the world is made up of both men and women, and that children, even young ones, benefit by sharing their activities with boys and men as well as with women and girls. A completely feminine world for little children is apt to be too solicitous, too concerned about keeping clean, too condemnatory of exploration and experiment — while in the 'teens it is likely to make boys into sissies and girls into sentimental romantics.

It is to be desired, therefore, that even the youngest may find uncles, brothers or neighbours willing to give time for games, expeditions or a good rough boyish romp.

It is to be hoped that in the schools, churches and communities of our country will be found masculine leadership and companionship to supplement the efforts of mothers by activities which add balance to an otherwise too feminine world.

* * *

There are homes — and to them I speak also — where parents have not been called on by the demands of war to break up the family unit but where, nevertheless, children are being brought up to all intents and purposes without *two* parents.

One father says:— "I want peace and quiet when I come home; I am much too tired at the end of the day to be bothered by children", or, "When they are older I'll enjoy them — when I can take them fishing or out in the fields with me — but little children are a woman's job." So mother carries the load 24 hours a day and it is she who shares their secrets and their sorrows, she to whom they turn with their discoveries or their problems — she on whom they count. Dad is "never home", or "too busy to be disturbed", or "doesn't seem to understand". As a result, barriers develop between him and his children. The time when they are older and when he will begin to want them

with him finds him a stranger to his own youngsters. The walls of misunderstanding are very hard to break down. It is now, when they are little, that fathers must lay the foundations for later companionship with their children, even though it requires an effort to come down to the child's level and to be interested in his chatter and his doings.

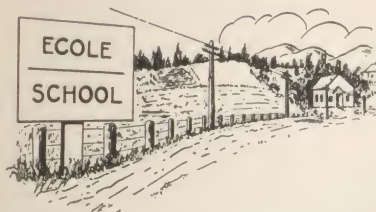
In other homes, the mother is responsible for the one-sided emphasis that shuts father out. Perhaps she is too possessive or too protective toward the new baby. When the young father in his delight and enthusiasm wants to share the joy and care of his son, he is told "Not now, the baby is sleeping", — "Don't touch him, your hands are full of germs", — "Let me do it; men are so clumsy!" "You musn't play with him at bed-time"; so he grows discouraged and feels that in the ordered routine there is no time for father at all.

Babies are born with *two* parents and need *two* parents. Even in the early months a baby seems to enjoy the firm handling and strong, steady support of a man's arms. There are many things that fathers can do and enjoy doing for the young baby — or the toddler — at the same time getting to know his son and relieving mother of 24-hour duty. Even routines, those terribly important frameworks of baby's life, can be altered to allow father to see baby awake once a day, if this is recognized as sufficiently important. Why not let father have a definite and daily share in the routine? Even the clumsiest male can learn to handle, feed or put baby to bed if he is not constantly criticized, or laughed at or cautioned into irritation and exasperation. May we add a word here also for big brother: he, too, can learn to give baby her breakfast, put her in her carriage and even dress her on occasion, if he is allowed to do so without an audience at the start and without too much joshing — or nagging. He will enjoy it too, once he gets the knack of it — and so will the baby.

Whose child? The child of both father and mother. Both should share the joy and the burden; both have responsibilities towards him and the right to share part of his life. Neither one can fully discharge this responsibility alone. Neither one can justly oust the other even for the time being.

Your child needs both parents every year of his life — for he is yours together.

In a happy family life, as in democracy . . . peace and poise are attained by a delicate counterpull between duties and privileges, between rights and responsibilities, between dependence and independence.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Enlarged Educational Areas

by Sinclair Laird

AT THE meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education on October 2nd, 1942, the Chairman announced there was very little hope that the Government would put through the Bill for Protestant Enlarged Areas this winter. This discouraging statement, however, does not daunt the members of the Committee because there are numerous encouraging signs among Protestant communities in the Province that the sentiment in favour of county school boards is increasing and that much of the opposition is decreasing.

Furthermore, in at least two counties an organization has either been set up, or is being set up, for carrying on such an enlarged area on a voluntary basis.

The most outstanding example is the County of Megantic where, under the leadership of Mr. A. S. Johnson, numerous school boards have appointed their representatives and have actually set up an operating county school board committee which is beginning to function on a voluntary basis.

The County of Stanstead is also organizing and while it is too early to make definite predictions, it is clear that under the leadership of Dr. C. L. Brown, much is being done to set up a representative organization to consider what can be done in Stanstead.

There is not so much optimism regarding the Greater Montreal School Boards. There are two factions and two Bills at present being considered. Until greater harmony can be reached between the various interests concerned, it is not likely that the Government will make any change in the present set-up.

Just as in the case of women's suffrage, there is much that must be done in the way of debate, propaganda, public meetings and discussion before there can be an overwhelming or substantial majority in favour of enlarged areas.

Another item of information at the Protestant Committee meeting was the report that of the 1533 Protestant teachers who had been examined by a physician and radiologist, only one had been found with symptom of tuberculosis. This is only to be expected in view of the extraordinary precautions taken in the admission of candidates to the profession at Macdonald College and elsewhere for many years. The x-ray examination this year has merely confirmed the previous medical reports required from all candidates for the teaching profession.

Beyond Victory

"Our schools, public and private, have always been moulds in which we cast the kind of life we wanted. Today, what we all want is victory, and beyond victory a world in which free men may fulfil their aspirations. So we turn again to our educators and ask them to help us mould men and women who can fight through to victory. We ask that every school house become a service centre for the home front. And we pray that our young people will learn in the schools and in the colleges the wisdom and forbearance and patience needed by men and women of goodwill who seek to bring to this earth a lasting peace."

—President Roosevelt

A committee named by Mr. A. Kirk Cameron, Chairman of the Protestant Committee, has undertaken the preparation of a survey of Quebec education in connection with the general survey throughout Canada. It is understood that this report and others under the auspices of the Canada and Newfoundland Educational Association will be of value to the committee on reconstruction of the Federal Department of Pensions & Health.

ment of Pensions & Health.

The Protestant Committee had the honour of welcoming the first lady member appointed by the Government to the Protestant Committee — Mrs. T. P. Ross of Melbourne.

Four other new members are—Mr. Justice George S. Gibsons, Judge of the Superior Court at Quebec; Dr. E. S. McDowell of Shawville; Mr. Harry W. Jones, President of the School Board Association, Bedford; and Mr. George Y. Deacon, Lachute.

BREAK THE CIRCLE

We must develop an adult education that will give us better adults who will give us better schools that will give us better education that will give us a better social order.

Glen Frank.

FARM FORUM RALLY AT LACHUTE

On Monday, October 26th, there was held a rousing Farm Forum Rally in the High School at Lachute. In spite of the very bad weather, a goodly number turned out to listen to the broadcasts by Claude Wickard, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, and Glenn J. Talbott, President, North Dakota Farmers' Union, and to listen to the speaker of the evening, Mr. Peter McArthur, President, Provincial Council of Farm Forums. Those present included a considerable number of members of Women's Institutes.

Following the broadcast, Mr. McArthur discussed the aims and purpose of the Farm Forum Movement. He pictured the present lack of organization of farmers and explained clearly how the farm population could never pull its own weight or fully serve the national interest in the broadest sense, until such an organization was effected. He outlined the importance of having an intelligent body of farm opinion organized and prepared to function in the reconstruction period, and how the farm forums with their programme of study, discussion and action, could bring this about. He explained how, through its own organization and through its affiliation with other bodies, the Farm Forums

could mobilize farm opinion and bring its full weight to bear where it would do the most good. He further explained the details of organizing and conducting farm forums, and expressed the hope that Argenteuil County, with its splendid farming tradition, would measure up to its opportunities and to the efforts that were being made in other communities in Canada.

Following Mr. McArthur's address, the assembly listened to brief speeches by Dean Brittain and Professors Summerby, Lattimer and Hamilton of Macdonald College.

The meeting concluded with a spirited discussion of the necessity of organization, during which various members expressed their approval of the general plan and their willingness to assist. Definite plans were made for the formation of a number of forums throughout the district. The meeting was under the able chairmanship of Mr. Alex. Bothwell, who was instrumental in organizing the Rally. The general impression left by this meeting was that Argenteuil County would now tie up with the other English-speaking sections of the province, which have made such a splendid record during the past two years.

Thousands Are Adult Students

THE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS just tipped the scales at 1000 this year. 1000 students were registered in the 13 Community Schools in Quebec that were located between Ormstown on the West, Scotstown on the East, Asbestos on the North, and Stanstead on the South.

Over 50 instructors assisted with the presentation of courses ranging over a wide variety of subjects. These included: bookkeeping, personality check up, air raid precautions, child psychology, motor mechanics, law, sewing, first aid, choral singing, feeding and crop management, and nutrition. Some courses such as the music appreciation course in Stanstead emphasized the cultural. "This Canada of Ours" which was given in most of the Schools placed its emphasis upon citizenship. Science was designed to give an insight into the composition of many of to-day's synthetic articles. Many stressed the practical needs of adults. A most interesting course went under the undignified name of Miscellaneous where the students got a smattering of child psychology, bookkeeping and home nursing.

At the close of the 1942 season, the 5th annual season for Community Schools, it can be said that these Schools have kept abreast of the times in spite of the ravages of war on our communities, interest has been sustained and new courses and techniques have been planned to meet the emerging needs of our people.

THE FARM FORUM program is just getting underway, and it is expected that the 2000 students registered last year will be increased considerably. At the meeting of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums at Macdonald College on October 3rd, the president Mr. P. D. McArthur, set the key note for the new listening group season. He pointed out that although our numbers had increased 300% each year since the beginning and many districts such as his own in the Huntingdon-Chateaugay district were almost completely served by the Forums, yet we must enlarge the scope of our work. The meeting adopted the slogan "Every Forum Form a Forum".

FILM CIRCUITS: The National Film Board operating through the Rural Adult Education Service, is showing films in some 50 communities. These audiences range from 40 to 200 people. The purpose of the films is to bring to communities that are not served by a theatre, scenes and living conditions in other parts of Canada as well as graphic, first-hand episodes depicting Canada's war effort both at home and abroad. The audience at these film circuits probably exceeds 3000.

While there is no means of measuring the total audience of the Farm Forum broadcast, we have a participating student body in the Province of Quebec which exceeds 6000 people if we consider the Community Schools, the Farm Forums and the Film Circuits.

Two Way Communication

You know how foolish you would feel talking into a telephone that had no mouthpiece. The other person could tell you what he thought but your ideas would re-echo in your own kitchen. You would say something but he would keep on telling you.

In times past there have been government officials like that. They did not give the people an opportunity to talk back. They seemed to feel that their official position should provide them with a certain immunity from criticism, even from helpful suggestions. They welcomed "ohs" and "ahs" but nothing more. They tried to justify everything they did and to side step (some of them with the agility of a ballet dancer) any effort to pin them down, much less to pin something on them.

In wartime we are vesting in administrators like Donald Gordon, J. G. Taggart, Elliot Little, more power than we ever dreamed of giving anyone in the Twentys and Thirties. Yet these gentlemen have shown a willingness to work with the National Farm Radio Forum, as well as the National Labor Forum to give their side of the story and to answer the problems and criticisms of the people.

About Quebec

On December 14, the second broadcast of the Christmas Series of the National Farm Radio Forum will be all about Quebec. Eighteen Forums have already sent in their ideas about what they want the rest of Canada to know about Quebec. Quebecers will be on the broadcast. It will be a discussion group on which representatives will appear from the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, the Quebec Department of Agriculture, the Cooperative Fédérée, and MacDonald College.

People Say . . .

These are some of the Forum Findings sent in after the broadcast of October 26th. They are in answer to the question about what Quebec Farm Forums have accomplished.

- The Farm Forums have done "a world of good". — *Russell Kerr, Howick Farm Forum.*
- Our Farm Forum has made us think. — *Mrs. Leroy E. Bean, Suffield & Belevvedere Farm Forum.*
- We believe the Forum has increased our understanding of farmers' problems. — *W. B. Holmes, Kingscroft Farm Forum.*
- It has awakened interest in cooperation and we consider

On November 30th Elliott Little, Director of National Selective Service, will appear on the National Farm Radio Forum broadcast. On that occasion Mr. Little will have letters from many of our Quebec Forums as a guide to the thinking and viewpoint of Canadian Agriculture.

the Farm Forum broadcast one of the best put on by the C.B.C. — *Orvise Taylor, Spooner Pond Group.*

- The social life of the community is enlarged; we get knowledge of problems from other provinces. We also have the privilege of expressing our opinion on government policies as well as rural life in general. — *Mrs. Albert Parsons, Barnston Farm Forum.*

- We consider the Quebec Farm Forums a step in the right direction. In the future their job should be to get the farmers educated and organized so they can have some control over their own destiny. — *Guy Frank, Kingsbury Farm Forum.*

- Quebec Farm Forums have brought about a better community life by bringing people together to share their ideas. — *R. E. Lampron, Spooner Pond Farm Forum.*

None of the groups pointed out Farm Radio Forum's contribution to the farmer's war effort. Perhaps the new fall series "Canada and the People's War" will make this emphasis clearer among the Forums.

RADIO TALKS FOR CANADIAN WOMEN

All over the country hundreds of women are solving the problem of stay-at-home domesticity and tea-less teas by forming Home Listening Circles to hear CBC Radio Talks for Women. These broadcasts deal with various phases of Canada's war effort as it affects the home woman, and are scheduled to the full CBC National Network Monday to Friday inclusive, at 5.18 p.m. ADT and 4.18 p.m. EDT.

In one of these Home Listening Circles five to ten women, possibly neighbours, meet regularly to listen to one or more series of CBC Talks for Women. They gather in one of the member's homes just before the hour of the broadcast, listen to the programme and then discuss it, as they go on with their sewing or knitting.

These Circles are the simplest and most convenient form of group listening available to home women, and many women's organizations are finding them a useful and dependable means of extending their war educational programme to reach members between meetings.

CBC programmes available for Circle Listening during the 1942-1943 season include series on War Womanpower, Health in the Home, Child Guidance, Consumer Information, Citizenship in Democracy, Home Recreation and Nutrition.

For further information and attractive free folder regarding CBC Talks for Women or Home Listening Circles write:

Rural Adult Education Service,
2 William Street, Sherbrooke, Que.



**"Driving a tractor is
my War Job today!"**

"The way I see it — driving a tractor
is one way I'm helping Dad. This is
my personal war effort — part of my share in Victory."

All across Canada, the girls on Canadian farms have answered the call to service. All year, they've been in the foreground of farming tasks, and now, they're helping Mother and Dad in every way possible . . . busy with plowing and the gathering of the fall crops.

Farm girls have a war job too — right on the farm! These additional tasks they undertake in aiding farm production are helping to back up our war effort . . . helping to win success for our Food for Victory drive!

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

There's a War Job on every Canadian Farm

FOOD FOR VICTORY